



HEMBERS AND PRIENDS OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION IN ATTENDANCE AT THE 22nd ANNUAL MERTING, MT, HOLLY INN. JUNE 21st-24th, 1904.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL -PROCEEDINGS-

OF THE

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

MOUNT HOLLY INN,

JUNE 21ST TO 24TH.

1904.

Including Minutes. President's Address, Reports of Committees,
Papers Read, List of Officers and Members,
Constitution and By-Laws.



THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING

of the

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

will be held at

BETTERTON, MARYLAND.

JUNE 20 to 23,

1905.



Local Secretaries:

M. A. Toulson, - Chestertown, Md. Chairman.

EMORY S. WROTH, Chestertown, Md. E. E. Hudson, - Chestertown, Md.



Delegates To Virginia Association.

| R. CANBY STEPHENSON | | Port Deposit |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| FRANCIS TOWNSEND, M. | D | .Ocean City |
| E. M. FORMAN | | Centreville |

PAST OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1883-J. J. THOMSEN. 1894—JOHN F. HANCOCK. 1884—D. C. AUGHINBAUGH. 1895—HENRY P. HYNSON. 1885—EDWIN EARECKSON, M. D. 1896—H. B. GILPIN. 1886-A. J. CORNING. 1897-W. C. POWELL. 1887-WILLIAM SIMON, M. D. * 1898-ROBERT S. McKINNEY. 1888—J. WALTER HODGES. 1899—A. R. L. DOHME, PH. D. 1889-M. L. BYERS. 1900—WILLIAM E. TURNER. 1890-E. M. FORMAN. 1901—LOUIS SCHULZE. 1891—COLUMBUS V. EMICH. 1902—J. WEBB FOSTER. 1903-W. E. BROWN. 1892—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1883—C., W. CRAWFORD. 1894—HENRY P. HYNSON. 1895-J. W. COOK. 1884—STEINER SCHLEY. 1885—LEVIN D. COLLIER. 1896-ROBERT S. McKINNEY. 1886—JOSEPH B. BOYLE. 1897—W. S. MERRICK. 1898—AUGUST SCHRADER. 1887—C. W. CRAWFORD. 1888—C. H. REDDEN. 1899—C. C. WALTZ. 1889—D. M. R. CULBREATH, M. D 1900—L. R. MOBLEY. 1890—CHARLES CASPARI, JR 1901—J. WEBB FOSTER. 1891—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D 1902—M. A. TOULSON.

1892—T. W. SMITH. 1903—OWEN C. SMITH.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1883-THOMAS W. SHRYER. 1894—C. B. HENKEL, M. D.

1884—A. J. CORNING. 1895—GEORGE E. PEARCE.

1885—HENRY M. WOOTERS. 1896—STEINER SCHLEY.

1886—..... 1897—LOUIS SCHULZE.

1887-J. WALTER HODGES. 1898—EUGENE WORTHINGTON.

1888-J. F. LEARY. 1899-JOHN M. WEISEL.

1889—JOSEPH B. GARROTT. 1900—J. F. LEARY.

1890-D. C. AUGHINBAUGH. 1901—E. T. REYNOLDS. 1891-F. A. HARRISON. 1902—W. J. ELDERDICE.

1892—J. FULLER FRAMES. 1903—ALFRED LAPOURAILLO.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1883—HUGH DUFFY. 1894—GEORGE E. PEARCE.

1884—LEVIN D. COLLIER. 1895—J. W. SMITH.

1885-T. W. SMITH. 1896—THOMAS H. JENKINS.

1886—J. WALTER HODGES. 1897—A. EUGENE DEREEVES.

1887—HENRY A. ELLIOTT. 1898-C. C. WARD, M. D.

1888—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D. 1899-C. H. MICHAEL.

1889—E. M. FORMAN. 1900-W. E. BROWN.

1890-J. H. HANCOCK. 1901—O. G. SCHUMAN.

1891—J. E. HENRY. 1902—W. R. JESTER.

1892—C. B. HENKEL, M. D. 1903—HENRI HOWARD.

SECRETARIES.

1883—JOHN W. GEIGER. 1897-98-99—CHARLES H. WARE. 1884-88-M. L. BYERS. 1900-LOUIS SCHULZE. 1889-94—JOHN W. GEIGER. 1901-02—OWEN C. SMITH.

1895—J. H. HANCOCK. 1903—LOUIS SCHULZE.

1896—HENRY MAISCH.

TREASURERS.

1883-85-E. WALTON RUSSELL. 1899-1900-W. R. FOUCH. 1886-94—SAMUEL MANSFIELD. 1901-J. G. BECK. 1895—HENRY B. GILPIN. 1902-03-H. R. RUDY.

1896-98-D. M. R. CULBRETH, M. D.

H. LIONEL MEREDITH, P. D.

THE SUBJECT OF THIS SKETCH, WHO WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF
THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AT
ITS ANNUAL MEETING, AT MT. HOLLY INN,
BALTIMORE, JUNE 21-24, 1904,

AS born at Mercersburg, Pa., twenty-nine years ago, his parents soon thereafter and parents soon thereafter moving to Hagerstown, Md., where they have since resided. Mr. Meredith graduated from the Male High School of Hagerstown in 1892, and immediately entered upon his career in the drug business in the employ of D. C. Aughenbaugh & Son, with whom he remained until 1904, when he formed a partnership with H. R. Rudy, Treasurer of this Association, under the firm name of Rudy & Meredith, who are now doing a growing and flourishing business in their native place, Hagerstown. Mr. Meredith, in 1897, in competition with the druggists of the United States, was awarded the Druggists' Circular Scholarship on a paper treating on the general subject, "How to Successfully Conduct the Business of a Retail Drug Store." Entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in the autumn of 1897, and at once took his rightful position as one of, if not the best, thinker among this institution's great number of students, as evidenced by his having led his class for the three successive vears he pursued his studies there, having been awarded nine (9) medals, and numerous Certificates of Proficiency for original research and unusual skill pertaining to pharmacy and chemistry. Graduated with the degree of P.D. in 1900, when his class bestowed upon him the highest honor they were able to give, by making him their President. Mr. Meredith is a member of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, having been named by Governor Smith as the successor of William E. Turner, who resigned in 1902; and again named by Governor Smith for the full term of five years, May 1, 1903. This is not the first honor bestowed

upon Mr. Meredith by the Association, for he has served upon various standing committees, having just relinquished the chairmanship of the executive committee to assume the Presidency, to which he was elevated by his fellow-members. Mr. Meredith is married, Mrs. Meredith being the daughter of the late, but well-beloved and remembered Prof. John M. Maisch, of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Miss Meredith, now about two years old, is the pride of her father's heart. The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association should feel proud of its President and his record; for everything he undertakes he does with all his might, and always well. May his administration be the best of the Association's history.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION.

MT. Holly Inn, Tuesday, June 21, 1904—3 P. M. The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M. by President W. E. Brown.

Rev. U. S. G. Rupp offered prayer.

PRESIDENT: It is now my pleasure to introduce to you Dr. James Bosley, Commissioner of Health of Baltimore, who will deliver the address of welcome.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, BY DR. BOSLEY.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

The Mayor has delegated me the honor of extending to you a very hearty welcome to Baltimore City. I think it very proper that he should have selected a member of my profession to perform this very pleasant duty when he found it impossible to be present in person. I know of no two professions whose business and ultimate ends are so similar as those of pharmacy and of medicine. After all the prime motive that we all possess, namely, that of earning a livelihood, the cure of the sick, the relief of the suffering and the prolongation of life, are the objects and aim of both pharmacist and physician.

That being the case, the progress that has been made by both these professions has been step by step: the pharmacist has advanced as much as the physician, and I feel sure that this will continue. The physician of today is no longer the cupper and leecher of the remote past, nor is the pharmacist the mere vendor and druggist. We alike have advanced in that direction.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association has made its presence felt in the legislative halls at Annapolis. You have placed upon our statute books many good laws—not as many as you wished for or as you have a right to demand, but still much good has been accomplished. I believe that a united effort on your part will do a great deal more than you have done in the past.

Now, gentlemen, I find that you have pitched your tents at our western gates and a more beautiful spot could not have been selected for your deliberations, and on behalf of all the people, from Walbrook to Canton, from Druid Hill Park to Fort Mc-Henry, I extend you a most hearty welcome. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT: I will call on Mr. John C. Muth to respond to this cordial address.

RESPONSE OF MR. MUTH.

On behalf of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association I wish to express cordial thanks for the generous welcome which you have extended to its members.

Assembled here this afternoon are the representatives of the pharmaceutical profession of the State of Maryland. They have gathered together for their annual convention—to discuss the problems of their business, to confer with each other, and at the same time to combine with their labors the pleasure that always comes from the reunion of old friends and acquaintances.

The life of the average druggist is a busy one and his vacations few and far between. He labors from early morn till late at night and even after he has retired to his well-earned rest he is often roused to minister to the wants of suffering humanity.

Therefore, when an occasion offers, such as the present,—when he can meet his fellows,—compare notes with them,— and at the same time enjoy a pleasant outing, he embraces the opportunity with avidity.

We are glad indeed, then, to be with you in this lovely spot, among the picturesque hills of old Maryland and from your kind greeting we assure you that the provision made for our comfort and enjoyment will be so thoroughly appreciated by us, that all of our labors will be pleasures, and when the time comes for us to adjourn we will tear ourselves away with reluctance, and so the Mount Holly meeting will go down in our history as one of the most pleasant and profitable in the annals of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Once more I thank you most heartily.

On motion the Roll Call and Reading of Minutes was dispensed with.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the President's address. I will ask Mr. Owen C. Smith to take the chair during the reading.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BALTIMORE, JUNE. 1904.

To the Members of Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Once more the wheels of time have turned and we meet again in annual convention, and it is a great pleasure to see such a goodly number of pharmacists present who have had the wisdom to lay aside the pestle and mortar for a brief period and meet to discuss subjects beneficial to Pharmacy and their brother pharmacists. Looking backward over the year, we find that though no great things have been accomplished, there has been something gained in the way of advancement. The disastrous conflagration that visited Baltimore, and laid waste the greater part of the business and financial district, occupied the minds and thoughts of our citizens to the exclusion of everything else. This and the unusual severity of the weather operated very much against any enthusiasm that might have been developed by us as Pharmacists. Yet, notwithstanding these and other causes, the various committees have been able to do something definite in the cause of Pharmacy.

The chairman of the legislative committee having resigned in the midst of the session of the legislature was the means of somewhat retarding the work, but the committee reorganized and did some effective work before the session ended.

They secured the passage of an anti-narcotic law, while not entirely satisfactory to all, still is a step in the right direction, and will be the beginning of better legislation along the line of restricting the sale of habit forming and dangerous drugs.

They also secured the necessary appropriation for the enforcement of the Pharmacy law, which will enable the board to do more effective work than in the past. Several communications have been received from the Secretary of the N. A. R. D., asking our support for the resolutions that were enclosed. The most important are: for the reduction of the tax on alcohol; the endorsement of the "Mann Bill" relating to patents on foreign medicines; and the support of this Association to the N. A. R. D. They will be presented to you and I hope they will be favorably acted on.

The present "Poison Law" is agreed by all to be cumbersome and besides entailing a lot of useless work on the pharmacist, does not accomplish any good in protecting the public. It is recommended to be changed to a better method of registering the sale of patent drugs. This law was secured by a zealous layman and shows the folly of allowing any legislation for pharmacists to be passed without first obtaining the advice of practical druggists, and I hope this association will place itself on record as opposed to any legislation that applies to Pharmacy and pharmacists that does not originate in or has the endorsement of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and let us also hope, that once having agreed on a bill, the legislative committee will work for its passage as a unit, instead of being divided and antagonistic, as to its merits. The anti-narcotic law is deficient inasmuch as it does not include patent medicines. What is the use of forbidding the druggist from selling the drugs prohibited if the manufacturer is allowed to use them indiscriminately in their several nostrums, and this body should insist on laws that will place the patent medicine man on the same footing as the retail druggist.

While we are on this subject, it seems to me something ought to be done to warn the public against the indiscriminate and reckless use of the many nostrums and quack medicines that flood the market today. The extravagant claims of the manufacturers of such articles find an easy admission into the minds of a too credulous people, and patent medicines are swallowed by the ton, too often to the wrecking of their constitutions and breaking down of their nervous systems.

The medical profession could do much to lessen this evil, but unfortunately they, too, are being made the victims of the "Ethical Nostrum" and "Fake Synthetical" manufactures. In a paper read by Dr. Wm. J. Robinson, before the American Medical Association, he calls attention to this subject in very plain language, he says: "How can we blame the laity for self-drugging and for swallowing mixtures of which they know nothing, when regular physicians are doing the same thing right along. No one who has not given the subject especial attention can imagine what impudent mendacity, what absurd claims, what impossible statements are indulged in by those nostrum manufacturers who have made the physicians their special prey. If we take into consideration the difference in the education of the medical profession and of the laity, and compare the statements of the "ethical" manufacturer

with those of the regular quack patent medicine man, we will find that the ones are not in the least less extravagant than the others. The high-class manufacturers of true synthetics, of products in whose preparation real chemical skill and knowledge are required or of elegant pharmaceutical preparations, about the composition of which there is no mystery, and about which no extravagant assertions are made, who subject their remedies to clinical tests at the hands of competent physicians before they launch them into the market, should be supported and encouraged, the fakirs who mix two or three well-known ingredients, christen them with some fancy name and make extravagant assertions for them, should be boldly and fearlessly exposed. Dr. Robinson's paper is worth the perusal of every physician and pharmacist.

As we, as druggists, are necessarily compelled to handle these products, we should also know something about their composition, and I think that all State Associations as well as the American Pharmaceutical Association should make it a point to have their several committees on pharmacy to investigate and report upon all new remedies, and separate the worthy from the unworthy. This is not intended for the many valuable products, made by reputable pharmacists and manufacturing chemists, but is directed against that class of so-called manufacturers whose literature has for its Alpha and Omega "substitution," "substitution," thus tacitly admitting the unworthiness of their preparations.

At each recurring meeting there has always been some discussion as to the proper place for the succeeding annual convention, and no matter what place is selected it is followed by dissatisfaction on the part of a great many members. As we have tried the mountains and the seashore so often, why not try the plan of holding the annual meeting in some of the larger towns of the State, for instance, Cumberland, Frederick, Easton and others. I think it would be the means of awakening interest in our Association, and be beneficial to us in becoming acquainted with the various sections and learning something about the resources of our State.

It is with great regret that I have to announce the death of one of our members, Mr. Charles L. Baker. He was on the entertainment committee, and gave promise of being an active and earnest worker in the Association. I suggest that a page in our proceedings be set aside as a memorial.

In conclusion, let me congratulate you on the flourishing condition of our Association and in the earnest zeal of its members. The hearty thanks of the Association are also due to the officers and members of the different committees who have labored to make this meeting a success, and I wish to add my personal appreciation for the ever ready and cordial support that has been given me the past year, and I hope

their zeal and enthusiasm will increase and make each year better than the last, remembering, "That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do."

It has been said that "Times change and we change with them," and as each year brings new conditions in Pharmacy as well as in other things, let us accept them and use the best of them for our betterment. Let us increase our organization and taking for our motto the words of Demas hero, "One for all, and all for one," let us face the future and say with the poet,

"Not in vain the distance beacons,
Forward, forward let us range.

Let the great world spin for ever down
The ringing grooves of change."

Thanking you for the honor of being called to preside over this honorable body and wishing this meeting may be helpful to all present, I am,

Yours faithfully,

WM. E. BROWN.

, MR. HYNSON: Mr. Chairman, I move you that the President's address be accepted and a committee appointed to consider it. In making that motion I would like to say that I do not believe that this Association has had a more thorough address or a more practical one or one for which this Association ought to be more thoroughly grateful.

Mr. Hynson's motion being seconded and carried, the chair appointed Professor Caspari and Messrs. Robert McKinney and C. H. Ware as the committee on President's address.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I don't want to interject anything just now, but I do want to say a word in reference to Dr. Bosley, and that is to say that he is a real, true friend of pharmacy, as evidenced by the fact that he was willing at a great personal sacrifice to serve on the contemplated Anti-Narcotic Commission. I want to say for his credit that he was willing to undertake it and do his part for a measure of so much interest to the pharmacists of the State, and I think the Doctor ought to have thanks for being willing to do so much. He also declined absolutely to take any compensation for work on that commission, and it gives me pleasure to bring that before the Association as

evidence of his good will toward the pharmacists of the city and State. (Applause.)

MR. SCHULZE: I have several credentials from visiting delegates, among them those from the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

MARYLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,

Aisquith Street, near Fayette.

Baltimore, June 15, 1904.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Louis Schulze, Secy:

Dear Sir:—The following members of the Maryland College of Pharmacy have been appointed delegates to the meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to be held at Mount Holly Inn. June 21, 1904: Messrs, Chas. Caspari, Jr., J. Edwin Hengst, John C. Muth.

Very truly yours,

Charles H. Ware, Secretary,

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I am sure it would give us all pleasure to hear from Professor Caspari. I can safely say that one-half and probably two-thirds of us have been students under him, and I feel sure it would please us all to hear from him.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: Gentlemen of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association: I do remember now that I was on a committee or delegation to extend greetings from the College to the State body, and it affords me much pleasure to carry out these instructions.

You are all aware that the Maryland College of Pharmacy takes a warm and deep interest in the doings of the State body, always has done so and will continue to do so. You are aware that recently a change has come over us in so far that we have removed from our old habitation to a new home and have become affiliated with the University of Maryland. It is a step in the right direction and along the lines that are being worked out in all educational institutions.

The Maryland College of Pharmacy naturally has a large share of love for the State body, because it was in the halls of the Maryland College of Pharmacy that the Maryland State Association was given life. And I remember also the fact that many of the gentlemen then present who aided in the organization of the

State body have since passed away; among them are some of our best known pharmacists and wholesale druggists. Without the aid of these men the organization of our State body would have been impossible until years later.

Now, the presence of three of us on this delegation necessitates, I presume, a few remarks from each one, and as the others are far better impromptu speakers than I, I am going to let them say the sweet words of greeting that Mr. Muth has at the end of his tongue all the time. I am here this afternoon to be a listener and to be instructed during this meeting, and I hope to profit by my attendance.

PRESIDENT: I am sure we would all be glad to hear from Mr. Muth.

MR. MUTH: Mr. President, I have already had my say, and I can only heartily endorse everything that Professor Caspari has said. I know the Maryland College feels the very warmest interest in this Association, and is always glad to give it any aid when it is in its power to do so.

PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Hengst has a few words for us in that direction.

MR. HENGST: I don't know that I have anything more to say, except to echo the sentiments of the previous speakers, and that you will hear from me later on.

PRESIDENT: Dr. Hancock, will you respond to the addresses of the gentlemen?

DR. HANCOCK: Mr. President, I feel somewhat embarrassed in stating that I am in accord with all that has been said. I am only embarrassed because I think the Chair should have called upon a better speaker. The response that I am to make as I understand it is to the delegates from the College of Pharmacy. The College of Pharmacy, as Professor Caspari has said, deserves the warmest consideration of this body in the fact that its inception and beginning came from that College, and every facility was afforded the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association by the College of Pharmacy. The first meeting and the organization of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association in 1882, I believe it was, took place in the hall of the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

The members of the College of Pharmacy were active as members of this Association, and subsequently at one of the meetings, there was a very fine exhibit held in which the College offered the Association every facility to interest the pharmacists throughout the State to become interested and become members of the Pharmaceutical Association. It has been the object and aim of the Maryland College of Pharmacy always since I have known it, and that has been quite a number of years, to interest pharmacists in the State of Maryland in the State organization. It has been the desire of the College to gain, as far as possible, membership from the pharmacists of the State, because the College was not a Baltimore College—it was the State College. In the earlier days of the College before the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association came into existence, I remember with a great deal of pleasure the social gatherings there, and the meetings in the '60's and '70's, when the attendance was as large as it has been in recent years, notwithstanding the population of Baltimore has very materially increased and the number of pharmacists in the city especially has largely augmented. So that we respond to the delegation with a great deal of sympathy and a great deal of love and affection for the Maryland College of Pharmacy that has done so much for pharmacy in the State of Maryland and is, I believe, destined to do a great deal more. (Applause.)

The Secretary then read the communication from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association from Indianapolis.

National Wholesale Druggists Association,
Office of the Secretary, 402 Commercial Club Building.
Indianapolis, Ind., June 13, 1904.

Mr. Louis Schulze, Secretary, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that President Shoemaker has appointed the following gentlemen as delegates from this Association to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, which I understand will hold its next annual meeting at Mt. Holly Inn, June 21-24: James G. Stanley, Stanley & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. Frank Baily, Jas. Baily & Son, Baltimore, Md.; John C. Muth, Muth Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md. I have sent credentials to each of our delegates, and with best wishes for a large and successful meeting, I am.

Yours very ruly, J. E. Toms, Secretary. MR. SCHULZE: Mr. Muth is present.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Muth, it seems to me the honors are all falling your way this afternoon.

MR. MUTH: I am beginning to feel somewhat like a poohbah this evening. I wish to extend the best wishes of the Wholesale Druggists' Association to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and also wish it success in its deliberations. I would also say that anything in the line of aid on their part will be very cheerfully given.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Hynson, will you respond?

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I don't know whether you make me follow Dr. Hancock and Professor Caspari intentionally or not. It doesn't seem that we are paying these people proper respect, because those gentlemen have no doubt been preparing their speeches for many moons. I want to say on behalf of the Association that we gladly welcome the delegates from the Wholesale Druggists' Association, and should like their attendance during the sessions of the meeting, and we have no doubt that their attendance will add very much to the interest and benefits derived from the meeting. We feel that they have a different view of the business than we have in our more limited spheres, and while we give them a very hearty welcome, we would also impress upon them the importance of attending the meeting from beginning to the finish.

The Secretary read a letter containing credentials of the New Jersey delegation, and reported that said delegation had not arrived as yet.

NEW JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 6, 1904.

Mr. Louis Schulze, Secretary:

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to advise you that the following delegates from the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association have been selected by President Geo. M. Beringer to convey to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at their next annual meeting at Mt. Holly Inn, July 21-24, expressions of fraternity and good will,

Yours truly,

Frank C. Stulzlen, Secretary.

Delegates—James Foulke, 107 Monticello Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; S. D. Woolley, Ocean Grove, N. J., E. B. Jones, Mount Holly, N. J.

Kindly send each a copy of official announcement, and oblige, fraternally, F. C. S.

The Report of Delegates to Sister Associations was then taken up. Only two State Associations having met since the appointment of delegates, the Secretary reported that reports of delegates would be received later.

PRESIDENT: I believe Mr. Hengst was a delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting. We would like to hear from him.

DR. HANCOCK: We would like to hear from him as to the social features.

MR. McKINNEY: And the ladies.

MR. HENGST: I had a very pleasant time.

MR. HYNSON: I want to say, Mr. President, that the witness is not compelled to incriminate himself or say anything that might injure his reputation.

MR. HENGST: We had a very pleasant time last summer at Mackinac Island during the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The social features were very interesting, and I enjoyed them very much. The business sessions I didn't pay much attention to.

MR. HYNSON: I would take it as a great favor as chairman of that delegation if Professor Caspari will state something in regard to the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting—something in which we are all very greatly interested, and no one is in a better position to do it. I think Maryland is very fortunate in having an executive officer of the American Association.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: Had I known that I would be requested to say something of the work done by the American Pharmaceutical Association it would have given me great pleasure to have looked over the Proceedings a little more and to have made an abstract that would have been worthy of presentation here; as it is I must go over the matter from memory now. Being the Secretary of the Association, of course I attended and have a fair recollection of what was done. The majority of you are prob-

ably somewhat familiar with the work of the national body. You know that it is divided up into sections-on commercial interests, educational interests, scientific papers and also practical pharmacy and dispensing. Each of these sections holds separate sessions, and, of course, a vast amount of work is done there. Some very valuable papers are presented annually and discussed, and among these, particularly at the last meeting, were questions relating to laws similar to the one that has been passed here in our own State to prohibit the indiscriminate sale of habit-forming drugs, cocaine and the like. It is almost impossible to recount all the very interesting papers that were brought out. Mr. Beringer, of New Jersey, brought out some new and simple tests for admixtures of phenacetin with acetanilid, which he demonstrated there before the meeting. Dr. Rusby, of New York, read an interesting paper on jaborandi. An interesting letter on mesquite was read by Mr. Eberle, of Texas. The report of the committee on legislation and registration was exceedingly valuable in calling attention to the work of registration in various States and the laws passed. I must say that in the commercial section not a great deal of work was done, probably due to the fact that the National Association of Retail Druggists has absorbed that feature almost entirely.

A very interesting discussion took place regarding the introduction of anti-toxin serums in the United States Pharmacœpia. A very interesting talk was given by Dr. Houghton, who is connected with the committee, and he pointed out the difficulty attending the control of the serums by the apothecary, and finally a resolution was adopted by the Association in general session calling upon the Government to take charge of this matter, especially in connection with the work of the U. S. Marine Hospital and public health service, and Dr. Wyman, of this service, consented to take up this matter—the object being as far as possible to place in the hands of apothecaries reliable serums which shall be in accord with the standard established by the Government. You are all aware, of course, that the Government can take no active hand in pharmacœpical work, and must act in an advisory and not in a mandatory way at all.

Mr. Hynson is a member of the committee which has under consideration the matter of the establishment of a Governmental Bureau of Pure Foods and Drugs, which was ably argued before a full session of the Association; the idea being, if possible, to establish a National Bureau, which shall have control to a large extent of the sale of foods and drugs with a view of controlling their quality. The preamble of this report stated that it was recognized by physicians and apothecaries all over the country that much dissatisfaction had arisen due to inferior quality, and that hence it would be found desirable that the American Medical Association and the American Pharmaceutical Association should unite and appoint, as it were, directors for a National Bureau to control this. It gave rise to some acrimonious discussion, and was opposed by some of the large manufacturers of the country. The exact status of the committee's work at the present time I am not able to give. It was referred to a committee, of which our honored member, Mr. Hynson, is a co-laborer, and they are to report to the Association at the meeting in Kansas City and formulate a plan if possible. It seemed to some that the building up of such a bureau would be very desirable and lead to the elimination of much inferior products that are now handed out. the other hand, the large manufacturers were naturally opposed because they claimed that it was not necessary that their product should be subject to examination and censure by a national bureau, and they refused to enter upon it. As usual in such cases, a great many people suspected a colored gentleman in the lumber yard that was not. I believe, shown to be the case, and I believe that no such motive is underlying the effort of these gentlemen, from my knowledge of the committee. I think the motives of the committee were high-minded in every respect, and I never before listened to a more logical presentation of a matter than was made by Dr. Rusby. He held the Association spell-bound for nearly an hour. It gave rise to a great deal of discussion.

The mention of officers, along this line, reminds me that many of you are familiar with the name of Mr. Hopp, of Cleveland, O., who was elected President of the Association. He is a very prominent man in the councils of the N. A. R. D., and Mr. Alpers, who

has opposite views, was elected First Vice-President, so that both sides were fully represented in the selection of officers.

I think it might be proper at this time to say a word or two regarding the value which every apothecary in the country will find from affiliation with the national body. We have in Maryland a fair representation, but not very large outside the City of Baltimore; and it is a fact that if we had more members in the American Pharmaceutical Association local pharmacists would derive considerable benefit from the membership.

I would especially call attention to the annual report on pharmacy of Professor Diehl.

PRESIDENT: I guess we didn't strike the right subject for Professor Caspari before. I think we have had a very able address on this subject, and I would like to hear what Dr. Hancock has to say.

DR. HANCOCK: I don't like to take up the time of this meeting with any remarks that I might make, but there is one gentleman present here whom I would like to hear from. We have a gentleman present with us today who was one of the reorganizers of the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1856, and he comes from one of the famous parts of Maryland, down on the Eastern Sho'. I would like to call on Mr. Mercer Brown.

MR. BROWN: Mr. President and Gentlemen: It appears to me almost like rising from the dead to undertake to refer away back to '56 and trying to get me to talk about what Dr. Hancock refers to. I really can't think of anything that would interest you at this time: there are scarcely any survivors of that time now—possibly one or two. Dr. Sharp is among the old ones who associated with us then, I believe. I believe that is about all.

Well, a short time after I entered into the drug business I had to leave it—bad health; and I took up the study of law, and I proceeded to practice law for a number of years, and since that time I found that I would be in better company by getting back into the drug business. If I live long enough I expect to join the American Association and live the balance of a hundred years as a member of that Association.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: You look like you could.

MR. BROWN: I fail to see, Mr. Chairman, why I was introduced as hailing from the Eastern Shore. Now, I was born on the Western Shore of Maryland, and when I left old St. John's College I went to Frederick City—they said that was the garden spot of Maryland. And I always was taught that the Eastern Shore was out of the United States. I went down on the Eastern Shore once as a boy to attend a camp meeting, and I passed along a line between Kent and Caroline Counties; and I was told that the reason they didn't have any more crops there was because when a man did raise a crop there he had to get out a writ of replevin in order to get it away from his neighbors. I think I have seen a good deal of country, but I have never seen anything that surpasses the old Eastern Shore. That is the section in which I live, and I think if there is any place on earth where a man can live it is over there. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT: I didn't know there were so many Eastern Shoremen here. We will now have the Secretary's report.

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1904.

To the Officers and members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: In rendering his annual report to the association, your Secretary desires to compliment this body on the efficient manner in which the affairs of the organization have been conducted during the interim of meetings by the officers and committees.

The semi-annual meeting of the Association held at Annapolis, February 3rd last, was characteristic in so much that the members of the Association from the counties present outnumbered those from the city of Baltimore, and we hope it is indicative of an increasing interest in our Association's affairs on behalf of our county members, and that they will outnumber the city brethren at this our annual meeting, and thus arouse all to greater interest and increased activity in the Association.

Shortly after the semi-annual meeting, our President appointed the following Committee on the Publication of a Journal: H. P. Hynson, J. F. Hancock, Daniel Base, of Baltimore; H. L. Meredith, Hagerstown, and E. M. Forman, Centreville.

Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme having resigned the chairmanship of the legislative committee as also the position of local secretary for this meeting, the president appointed Mr. J. G. Beck, of Baltimore, to the first named vacancy and the regular secretary to the latter. The names of the pharmacists, selected by the board of trustees, to recommend to

His Excellency, the Governor, from which to appoint on the Pharmacy Board a successor to Dr. C. B. Henkel, were promptly mailed to that Executive; but the Governor saw fit not to heed our recommendations and appointed Mr. Ephraim Bacon, of Roland Park, a selection that we doubt not will do credit to both Pharmacy and the State, and again gives the clerks representation on the board.

Thanks are due the pharmaceutical, as also local daily press, for the courtesies shown the Association in gratuitously publishing notices of our transactions, as also on the part of the first named in mailing copies of their journals to the office of the Secretary.

Your Secretary has received assurances from Cumberland that our members there would be pleased to have us hold our 23rd annual meeting in their city.

Deeming it desirable to have a complete list of the members and friends of the Association in attendance at the meetings, a book of registration has been secured, and we hope either an Assistant Secretary or some committee will be delegated to take charge of the same and register all persons attending the meetings.

Thanking you for the honor conferred a year ago, and assuring you that any errors in the Secretary's office were those of the head and not the heart, we remain,

Obediently,

Louis Schulze, Secretary.

MR. SMITH: I move that the report be accepted with thanks and be referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair.

The question being on the motion, it was carried, and the President appointed Messrs. O. C. Smith, Charles Morgan and A. Lapouraille.

MR. SCHULZE: There is really only one recommendation in it, and that is that some one take charge of the registration.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the appointment of the committee on time and place of next meeting. The Chair appoints Messrs. Webb Foster, Hynson and McKinney. The committee on nominations will consist of such ex-Presidents as are present at this meeting. We will now hear the report of the entertainment committee.

Report of entertainment committee read by Mr. Hengst.

The Social Feature Committee started out last year with four members, since that time one of its members, Mr. Chas. Baker, has been taken from our number by death, leaving three of us to carry on the work assigned us. The work for us to do after the close of our last meeting was to take a picture of the exhibit of prizes at Ocean City, Md. That work has been attended to and a copy sent to each donor, with a letter from the Chairman. We sent out twenty-five pictures and, as the Chairman did the work himself, the outlay was not very great. Judging from several encouraging replies from these pictures, we think they were appreciated, as the tone of these letters showed a willingness to repeat sending prizes when we wanted them. The outlay for these pictures, including postage which was the greatest portion of the outlay, as they had to be sent as first-class matter, amounted to \$2.50.

The committee decided to have a banquet at Mt. Holly Inn. Tuesday evening. June 21, bowling and pool contests for prizes, and a trip down the bay to Love Point for supper. As a means of creating an interest in this meeting, we decided to invite every retail druggist in the city to attend the banquet, making the price per plate as low as we possibly could. To that end we sent out about 350 reply postal cards, out of which the chairman received about fifty replies.

On Wednesday evening, at Mt. Holly Inn, will take place the bowling and pool contests for prizes. The chairman with his first assistant bought eight prizes, four of them for each contest, two of them for the ladies' and two for the gentlemen's prizes in each contest, offering a first and second prize in each contest. The prizes amounted to \$16.99. Remarks on Thursday afternoon will be devoted to a trip down the bay to Love Point. Boat leaves from Pier 10, Light Street Wharf, at 2.30 P. M. Supper at Love Point casino, 50 cents.

J. E. HENGST, Chairman. CHAS. MORGAN. T. EMORY BOND. G. A. SOHL, (HONOTARY).

MR. BROWN: I would like to ask the gentleman before he sits down if he has made complete arrangements for that banquet tonight.

MR. HYNSON: Dr. Brown doesn't know Mr. Hengst's appetite or he wouldn't be uneasy about that. In this connection I would like to say that I think it is a matter of congratulation for us that we haven't solicited any prizes this year.

On motion, the report of the entertainment committee was accepted, with thanks, and referred.

MR. SCHULZE: Mr. President, I notice that since we have called for delegations to respond and so forth, that a gentleman has come in who has been quite prominent in the Proprietors' Association, Mr. Hance. I think we would all be glad to hear from him.

PRESIDENT: We would be glad to hear from Mr. Hance, of Philadelphia.

MR. HANCE: I don't know that I have anything to say except that I just took a day off to enjoy myself with you. I have had a very good time so far and hope to keep it up. (Laughter.) I am willing to let you do your worst. I regret to see that there are no representatives of other firms here in their capacity as members of the firms. They ought to come to these meetings. A very short time ago I stopped off on my way to Chicago to attend the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association meeting, and it happened I was about the only one there in that capacity. It was very interesting and helpful. I think it is very much to be deplored that some one representing manufacturing houses doesn't attend these meetings of the various State Pharmaceutical Associations. For four or five years I had the position of chairman of the committee on trade interests in my Association, and during that time it was my endeavor to bring about a better feeling between the manufacturers that were proprietors and the wholesalers. And I think that if the druggists in all lines were more strongly organized and if all the organizations would come out frankly for the betterment of conditions in the drug trade we would be in a better condition than I regret to say the drug business is in today. There would not be the development of the departmentstore tactics, and the cutting of prices of drugs in department stores that there is. The influence of the organization in Philadelphia has been the means of keeping up prices in the drug business. The retail druggist hasn't felt the inroads of the department store as he has in some other cities. But I feel that I am taking up too much time and I thank you for listening to my words. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT: I will ask Mr. Beck to respond to Mr. Hance MR. BECK: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I can see that we are accomplishing something. Of course, every now and then we run up against a snag, as it were, and we may think that the jig is up, and that the department store is making inroads on us, and will steal the honest living that should go to the retailer; but we are still holding our own. I wish to say on behalf of the local association that we accept the kind words of encouragement from him with a great deal of pleasure. It certainly is a pleasure to hear a manufacturer come forward and make a keen, frank, open statement as he has done. In many instances this is not the case. We have found in our work here that while many were willing to do the right thing and aid, some were on the other side of the fence. A statement of this kind from a manufacturer gives us a great deal of encouragement. We have also had in Baltimore conditions as they had in Philadelphia, and I want to say frankly that we have had a great deal of encouragement and success. One of the largest department stores in the city just this morning assured us of their loyalty, and requested that they be taken from the list. He said that there had been a misunderstanding in every way between the manager and the buyer. He gave us every assurance of their loyalty and sincerity, and intended to abide by the local schedule that is in force. I want to thank Mr. Hance for his presence and words of encouragement, and I am sure he means every word he says.

PRESIDENT: Is there any other delegate present?

MR. BECK: Mr. President, we have with us this afternoon a gentleman who is not a delegate to this convention, representing the Proprietors' Association of America; but he is here doing some local work in conjunction with the local committee, and I would like to have the President call upon him, Mr. F. E. Sheldon,

PRESIDENT: We should like to hear from him.

MR. SHELDON: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: All that I can say is that I am glad to see several gentlemen that I have met since I have been here in Baltimore; and I want to thank Mr. Beck for saying that I was here doing some work. I came here

to Baltimore not to make any speeches nor to make any promises, but to do some work, and when I leave here if you see any of the results of my work, the work that Mr. Beck and I are doing, I shall feel grateful if you recognize that some work is being done. I would like to make you a speech, but I am afraid if I got started on this subject I would never wind up; and I will, therefore, ask you to excuse me from making any speech today.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Chair would like to call upon Mr. Ware.

MR. WARE: I am to read a report of the committee on trade interests tomorrow, and as I think that will be my share, I will ask you to excuse me now.

MR. SCHULZE: Mr. President, the committee on laws that was appointed last winter is without any head. You asked me to call your attention to that today.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Davis resigned from that committee, and I will reorganize that committee by appointing Mr. Beck as Chairman, Mr. Webb Foster and Mr. Millard. There are several matters that must be attended to.

On motion, the Treasurer was instructed to reimburse members of the entertainment committee for money expended.

MR. SCHULZE: Merck, of New York, has again offered a prize of ten dollars for the best paper submitted at this meeting on some practical subject relating to pharmacy. I think it would be well to appoint a committee to take charge of that matter and determine when to close the competition.

PRESIDENT: I will appoint as a committee to take charge of that, Messrs. Hynson, Foster and Smith.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I think I am getting to be an old man for so many committees.

PRESIDENT: That is the reason I put a few young men in there. We are glad to see so many of the county members present, and I would like to call upon Mr. Carson to make a few remarks.

MR. CARSON: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am not prepared to make any extended talk to you, and will only say that I am glad to be with you, and am enjoying the meeting very much.

PRESIDENT: We would like to hear from the Third Vice-President, Mr. Howard.

MR. HOWARD: I am only a new member and would like very much to say something to you. I can only say that I hope to attend every meeting, and that it is very instructive to be here.

MR. PRESIDENT: We would also like to hear from Mr. Henry, of East New Market.

MR. HENRY: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am not in the habit of talking very much, but I am a very good listener. I am glad to be with you this afternoon, and I am sorry that I have been unable to attend the last three meetings. I enjoy these meetings very much, and while I have not been here regularly in the past I hope to be here in the future. I am much interested in the merits and demerits of the Poison Law, which I hope to hear discussed.

MR. SCHULZE: I have a letter here from Prof. Daniel Base, which I would like to read.

Letter from Professor Base read.

JUNE 19, 1904.

Mr. W. E. Brown, President Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

DEAR SIR:—I regret that it will be impossible for me to attend the meetings of the Association, owing to business which will require my presence in Washington for two months, beginning with tomorrow, June 20.

My best wishes are with you and the others for an enjoyable, successful and profitable meeting. With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

DANIEL BASE.

On motion, the session then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

Mt. Holly Inn, Wednesday, June 22, 1904—10 A. M.

The session was called to order at 10 A. M. by President Brown. Minutes of previous session read and approved.

The Secretary read a telegram from the Kentucky State Pharmaceutical Association, as follows: "Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association in session sends greeting and best wishes for a successful meeting." The Secretary was directed to send a suitable reply on behalf of the Association. A telegram was also read from Meyers Bros., druggists, of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1904.

Louis Schulze, Secretary Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Mt. Holly Inn, Baltimore.

Meyer Bros., druggists, extend greetings. Hope to meet all Maryland Pharmacists at American Pharmaceutical Association in Kansas City and at World's Fair.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Editor.

Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, Cor. Second and Chestnut Streets.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 25, 1904.

Mr. Louis Schulze, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR:—Your telegram, conveying the greetings and wishes for a successful and profitable meeting, was received on the last day of our meeting and too late, as we supposed, to reply by telegram. The message was read at the meeting and the Secretary directed to send a suitable reply.

Our meeting at Cambridge Springs was well attended. Two hundred and sixty new members were added to the roll, twenty-eight papers were read and discussed, the N. A. R. D. was endorsed, and altogether we had a very good meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Treasurer's report read by the Secretary.

| Hagerstown, Md., June 18, 18 Mr. President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical tion, Mount Holly, Md. | | | |
|--|---------|--|--|
| Amount of balance carried over from last year | 500.06 | | |
| Total receipts for the year closing June 18, 1904. | | | |
| Total receipts for the year closing June 18, 1804 | 900 00 | | |
| Total | | | |
| | | | |
| Total amount of expenditures | | | |
| | 210.07 | | |
| Leaving a cash balance on hand of | | | |
| The following enumerates the itemized receipts and disbursements: | | | |
| Amount received for advertisements in annual proceedings\$ | | | |
| Amount received for initiation fees | 18 00 | | |
| Amount received for four certificates | 1 00 | | |
| Amount of dues collected | | | |
| Amount of balance from last year | 509 96 | | |
| _ | | | |
| Total | .068 76 | | |
| EXPENDITURES: | | | |
| July 17, 1903, prizes | 14 92 | | |
| July 17, 1903, C. F. Johnson | 14 00 | | |
| July 17, 1903, J. E. Ijams | 28 - 54 | | |
| July 17, 1903, J. E. Ijams. | 7 50 | | |
| July 17, 1903. Guggenheimer, Weil & Co. | 247 25 | | |
| July 22, 1903, Roebuck & Giering Co. | 4 25 | | |
| July 22, 1903, Secretary. | 53 12 | | |
| July 25 1903, C. F. Johnson. | 30 00 | | |
| July 25, 1903, for stamps. | 2 00 | | |
| August 17, 1903, for stamps. | 2 00 | | |
| | 75 | | |
| September 16, 1903, stamps. | | | |
| September 16, 1903, E. B. Read & Son Co | 8 25 | | |
| September 16, 1903, for postage on proceedings | 10 00 | | |
| September 16, 1903, Hagerstown Book Binding & Pr. Co | 2 25 | | |
| September 21, 1903, Adulteration Committee | 25 00 | | |
| September 25, 1903, for postage and express | 3 66 | | |
| September 30, 1903, for postage | 4 00 | | |
| October 10, 1903, Hagerstown Book Binding & Pr. Co | 188 00 | | |
| October 22, 1903, Ira W. Hays, publisher | 2 85 | | |
| January S. 1904. Annie M. Stanton | 4 45 | | |
| January 16, 1904, postals, \$2.50; printing of same, \$1.00 | 3 50 | | |
| February 7, 1904, Y. M. C. A. of Baltimore | 15 00 | | |

| March 12, 1904, Membership Committee | 4 | 50 |
|--|-----|----|
| March 17, 1904, C. W. Schneidenth | 5 | 00 |
| March 17, 1904, Calvert Drug Co | 5 | 63 |
| April 30, 1904, A. Schrader | 13 | 20 |
| April 30, 1904, L. C. Stoffel | 8 | 00 |
| April 30, 1904, A. R. L. Dohme | 6 | 47 |
| June 6, 1904, R. M. Hayes & Bro. for ledger | | 25 |
| June 6, 1904, J. W. Biershing | 2 | 25 |
| June 10, 1904, for stamps for mailing statements | 4 | 22 |
| _ | | |
| Total expenditures\$ | 721 | 81 |
| | | |
| Total expenditures carried forward\$ | 721 | 81 |
| June 18, 1904, to balance | 346 | 95 |
| | | |

All bills have been paid to date, and this balance represents a clean working fund for the use of the association, which we earnestly hope will not be recklessly appropriated.

\$1,068 76

There is a class of members whose hearts are in the work for bettering pharmacy, and this class responds immediately upon receipt of their statement; and your Treasurer wishes to take this opportunity to heartily thank them for their promptness.

There is another class who might be called indifferent; and these gentlemen must be coaxed and reminded that they owe an honest debt before they will give it their attention.

Then there is another class who are either unfortunate and do not have the required funds, or else they habitually procrastinate. We are compelled to worry these gentlemen until they realize that their only salvation is to pay up.

We have enrolled 215 members in good standing.

Ten members are candidates to be dropped and published for nonpayment of dues, but we hope to persuade some of them to pay up before the list goes to the printer.

Owing to the fact that we meet much earlier this year than is usually the case, and that the year is not closed until July 1, the dues for the year had to be collected before they were due, and real nobly have many members responded to the request to pay quickly. Our balance does not look as large as last year, but when we consider that at the time of our report last year, the cost for printing the proceedings had not been deducted from the balance; after considering all this, and also this year's dues uncollected that are really not yet due, our financial condition is even better than last year.

Each mail brings in a number of checks and cash, all of which would have swelled the balance could it have been included in this year's business.

Before closing this report your treasurer wishes to thank all the members who have assisted in the work of upholding Pharmacy in our State, and we all must feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to our retiring officers for their labors; and in this connection would remind you all that the work of the Executive Committee, especially in securing ads, for our annual proceedings, is most laborious, and in most cases a clear case of, well the word best fitted is "begging."

Very respectfully submitted,

H. R. Rudy, Treasurer,

On motion, the Treasurer's report was accepted, with thanks, and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair.

MR. HYNSON: In this connection, Mr. President, I would like to suggest that in future the Treasurer omit the names of parties to whom money has been paid. That is, simply say "Committee on Adulterations, \$25," and "Secretary, \$25," and so on in that way. I know that heretofore my name has appeared so regularly in the Treasurer's report that it might look as though I were making a regular living out of it, and I move that the Secretary have power to correct the Treasurer's report in this regard.

The motion being seconded, it was carried and so ordered.

The matter of a change in the dates of the fiscal year of the Association was taken up for discussion, and it was decided to leave same in *statu quo*.

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. Button, U. S. N., retired:

Oakland, June 19, 1904.

Mr. H. R. Rudy, Hagerstown, Md.

Dear Sir: Enclosed I send \$5, please credit my dues to the Pharmaceutical Association with that amount,

I would like to attend the annual meeting, would do so, but my advanced age and distance prevent my leaving home, I am seventy-three years of age. Please remember me to all, and say that they may all have a pleasant meeting and many more.

Yours, etc.,

E. J. M. BUTTON, U. S. N. Retired.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the report of the Executive Committee, which will be read by Mr. Meredith.

Hagerstown, Md., June 21, 1904.

Mr. President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Ass'n:

Gentlemen:—Executive Committee, through its chairman, begs leave to submit the following, their annual report:

Immediately upon the election of this committee, at the last annual meeting, and after earnest consultation, your committee set to work securing the support of the various pharmaceutical manufacturers, wholesalers, specialty and sundrymen who have been accustomed to aiding in the support of the Association by the placing of their advertisements in our annual proceedings, the returns from which have in the past proven the working capital, the sinew which, to a large degree, keeps the Association in a healthful financial condition.

At the end, after the smoke of battle had been wafted away, the August and September perspirations mopped from our tired brows, and the ink washed from our benumbed fingers, we found that \$230.80 had been collected against a cost of printing the proceedings of \$188.00 against a cost of printing for the proceedings of 1903 of \$247.25, a saving on the item of \$58.75.

Shortly after the Ocean City meeting, your committee was called upon to pass upon the advisability of drawing upon the Treasurer for \$25.00 for the purpose of procuring a typewriter for the use of the Secretary; your committee, with a sense of responsibility to the Association, did not care to assume the responsibility, and accordingly voted unanimously against the expenditure.

The affairs of the Association, generally, have been very faithfully attended to and with commendable promptness.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer have been courteous and communicative with your committee in all Association affairs, and we mention the incident as an earnest of the good feeling existing throughout the Association membership.

The members of the Executive Committee have been exceedingly prompt in their correspondence with the chairman, an omen of good for the success of the Association.

Business has been reported as being in exceptionally good condition in the counties as well as in the city in which we are now meeting. We would note that the treasury does not look quite as healthful as it did at our last meeting, due in part to the earlier date of the meeting this year, making the July collections smaller; and also to the

fact that there are not so many "back dues" to collect as there were in 1903. We would also call your attention to the innovation of opening the meeting with prayer; this upon the suggestion of the President and Secretary.

Since our last meeting, some of our members have been dealt a most severe blow by the loss of their business, their old established business stands—in some instances amounting almost to landmarks in the community—by one of the world's greatest and most destructive conflagrations. Out to these gentlemen our deepest sympathies go, and their loss shall ever remain as a shadowed page in our memories; but we rejoice at the commendable energy, initiative and resourcefulness of these same gentlemen in the magnificent recuperative force which they brought to bear in the hour of their direst extremity. The marvelous rapidity with which they surmounted all difficulties and obstacles, seemingly insurmountable and in an incredible short time were in new quarters repairing their lost fortunes, will ever remain as a pleasing memory to us.

This initiative on the part of the Baltimore Pharmacist, be he retailer or wholesaler, was and is the just of favorable comment of not only our community, but of the public at large as well; and be it said to their glory that never before in history has the same vigorous, prompt and heroic energy been displayed in the face of so great an obstacle and on the heels of so great and far-reaching loss.

We are gratified in calling attention to the good-fellowship displayed on the occasion of this conflagration, as evidenced by the promptness and unreservedness with which the Pharmacists, especially those of our number who are classed as wholesalers, who were left undamaged, threw open wide their doors and, with true charity and Samaritanism, placed their stocks, buildings and offices at the disposal of their less fortunate brothers. Be it said ever as a monument to them and an honor to their memories, that they did what they could to ameliorate intolerable circumstances.

The Treasurer's report has been audited and found correct as to his accounts and the books found to have been kept in an orderly and business-like condition.

During the year there have been eighteen accessions to membership, and ten have been dropped from the list on account of non-payment of their obligations to the Association.

In this connection we wish to call your attention to the by-law adopted at this meeting, which requires that with each application for membership the application fee and in addition the dues for the first year must be forwarded.

In conclusion we would urge upon those whose duty it will be to select the officers for the ensuing year, in the interest of the Associa-

tion's continued welfare, to be careful to select your officers so that the Association will be made the stronger by your very selections, shun the possibility of creating factional differences, for a factional fight will destroy our Association and its usefulness. Name such men as will be acceptable to all the members and will be in friendly relations with every other member of the Association; for only by so doing will strife be eliminated, a larger attendance will be assured for our meetings, a more lively interest will be engendered and a healthy and steady growth will be the reward. On the other hand, if the germ of factionalism is introduced, the culture may be favorable and our Association will become a hot-bed of internal strife, which should only lead to one end—destruction. Steer clear of factionalism.

Respectfully submitted,

H. LIONEL MEREDITH. P. D., Chairman: CHARLES MORGAN.

J. THOS. HOLLAND.

Executive Committee. Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. CULBRETH: I move that the report of the Committee be accepted and referred to the Publication Committee.

Seconded.

MR. SCHULZE: Before the motion is passed, I think there is one error in the report that should be corrected, and that is in reference to the dues. It says that it was adopted at the last meeting of the Association that the initiation fee should accompany the application. That matter went over until this meeting, when it should be reported on by the Committee on Laws.

MR. MEREDITH: I will accept the correction. I was under the impression that it was acted on last year.

The question being on the resolution of Mr. Culbreth, it was passed and so ordered.

The report of the Legislative Committee was postponed until the next session.

Report of the Committee on Laws was read by Mr. Millard, as follows:

Report of the Committee on Laws. June 22, 1904:

Article VII. Amend to read by adding after the last line these words, viz.: Which amounts must accompany the application for membership.

Article XVII. Section Committee on Legislation. Amend by adding after the last line these words: They also be empowered to bring before both State and national bodies all needed legislation pertaining to Pharmacy.

Article XVII. Add new section to be known as Committee on Entertainment, to read as follows: The President shall appoint annually five members who shall have charge of the entertainment features for the annual meeting of the Association.

We earnestly recommend that the publication of the delinquent list in the annual proceedings be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. BECK, Chairman.
J. Webb Foster.
David R. Millard.
Committee.

MR. McKINNEY: I move the report be received. Seconded and carried.

MR. HYNSON: I move the recommendations be taken up seriatim.

PRESIDENT: We will take these recommendations up in regular order. The Secretary will please read them.

MR. SCHULZE: Article VII, amended to read by adding after the last line these words: "Which amounts must accompany the application for membership." That is an amendment to the by-laws.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, with all due respect to the members of the committee, I move you, sir, that recommendation be disapproved. Last year I was in favor of it, but my experience leads me to say that it isn't in good taste and it isn't necessary. The American Pharmaceutical Association doesn't require it. I may be a little sensitive on this point, but I would rather run the risk of some of them not paying than to ask them to send their money in when they make application for membership.

MR. MILLARD: I think the experience of the Treasurer ought to have some weight in this matter. If a man's enthusiasm for the Association doesn't go to the extent of three dollars, I don't think he is enthusiastic enough from a financial standpoint or any other standpoint to become a member of the Association.

MR. MEREDITH: I would like to speak for the next Treasurer of the Association. All letters which he must write on this matter take a two-cent postage stamp and about ten minutes of time for each one, and often it takes two or three years before you get to the point where you are ready to drop him, and in the meantime you have wasted a dollar or so in postage, and he has had the benefit of the proceedings for two or three years. I don't think it is asking too much of anybody to pay his dues at the time he pays his initiation fee. It isn't a reflection upon any one, but purely a matter of business.

MR. SCHULZE: Mr. Hynson's motion has not been seconded. I am going to second it, not because I am in favor of it, but to bring it properly before the house. It seems to me that the Committee on Laws didn't go into that matter far enough, because the preceding section reads that every applicant for membership after receiving the requisite number of ballots for his election shall upon payment of one dollar, initiation fee, and two dollars, his annual dues for the first year, and upon signing the Constitution become a member of the Association.

MR. MILLARD: The idea of the Committee was to put it in such a form that he shouldn't be balloted upon until he has paid.

MR. SCHULZE: Suppose he is rejected.

MR. MILLARD: Refund the money.

MR. HYNSON: My views are not the views of a large majority of the Association, and I, therefore, do not want them to prevail; but it seems to me that after an applicant has been balloted on and accepted, if he doesn't pay his name does not go on the books and he is not a member—that is all there is to it. It seems to me a much better way than to say to him, "You must plank down your money before you are balloted on."

The question being on the rejection of the proposed amendment, the motion was declared lost.

MR. SCHULZE: The next section is Article XVII., to add a new section, to read as follows: "The President shall appoint annually five members, who shall have charge of the entertainment features for the annual meeting of the Association." During the

last two years we have had this committee, but there is no provision for it in the Protocol.

On motion of Mr. Smith, duly seconded, the amendment was adopted unanimously.

MR. SCHULZE: The other recommendation is this: "We earnestly recommend that the publication of the delinquent list in the annual proceedings be discontinued."

On motion of Mr. O. C. Smith, duly seconded, the amendment last read was adopted by the Association without discussion.

The report of the Committee on Pharmacy was then read by Mr. Lowry.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Pharmacy, whose duty it is to report on Pharmaceutical advancement during the year, had hoped to be able to report the appearance of the 1904 edition of the United States Pharmacopæia, and is very sorry that it did not have a chance to give a synopsis of its work. In a paper read by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme before this Association on "The Pharmacopæia and the Pharmacist," he said, "It does seem strange to date a Pharmacopæia 1900 and have it come from the press of 1904;" and he suggested it would be better to have the Revision Committee appointed in the five years instead of the 0 years, as the work required to get out such an important book is so enormous, that it cannot be completed in less time than practically five years.

As this Pharmacopæia can hardly be official before 1905, it seems that the simplest solution of the problem would be to adopt Dr. Dohme's suggestion "to this way about," that is, call your Pharmacopæia the 1905, 1915, 1925 and so on and appoint your committees in the "0" years as before 1900, 1910, 1920 and so on. The next committee will be appointed in 1910 and would have five years in which to do their work.

From the different Pharmaceutical journals it would seem that it is understood that by November we will have the new edition and that it will not be a 1900 one either, but an up-to-the-minute copy of "the best Pharmacopæia ever printed in any language" and, as it will hardly be official till 1905 we have in reality what has already been suggested, a 1905, and not a 1900 authority.

From the report of the Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association on the revision of the Pharmacopæia, the following very brief synopsis of what we may expect was obtained.

Synthetic remedies, twenty were selected but, after consideration, the number was reduced to fifteen. No copyrighted names are to be used,

although the Alumni Pharmaceutical Association Committee suggested that the trade name be used, giving recent court rulings, holding that when a patented article has become popularized under a certain name, that that name is public property as soon as the patent expires.

Antitoxins, Serums, etc., had been referred to a special committee as to tests and standardization.

Tinctures will be uniformly of 10 per cent. strength for the patent drugs and 20 per cent. for the non-patent drugs with the two exceptions of sweet orange peel and lemon peel, both of which will represent 50 per cent. of the fresh rind of the fruit.

Syrup will be increased in sugar strength where necessary to improve the keeping quality in warm weather.

Syrup of Tar is to be made with magnesium carbonate, clear sand and water, no glycerine being used.

Syrup of Ferrous Iodide will probably be 5 per cent, instead of 10 per cent.

Syrup of iron, quinine and strychnine phosphates will probably be made by keeping a solution of the salts in glycerine and adding the syrup when dispensed.

Granular effervescent salts will have processes for preparation by fusion and granular effervescent sodium phosphate will be among the new ones added.

One of the substances of interest to the Medical and to the Pharmaceutical professions, from which much was expected and for which more was claimed, and about which still more was predicted or prophesied, seems to have been little written about of late in the journals.

As a matter of fact, a comment of a daily paper on the subject seems to about sum up the situation. This comment made shortly after the enthusiasm was warmer than the rays emitted by it will ever be, was "all of the wonderful things which were to have been done by liquid air and weren't, will now be done by radium."

Radium and radio-active substances have caused and are causing some of the world's greatest scientists a bad hour, but instead of breaking down all the old theories it has caused new light to be shed on them, one result of which is Mendelejeff's placing of the ether in his periodic system as the lightest of known substances, where it belonged long ago.

The discovery of Calox and similar oxygen liberating substances is said by a writer in the American Druggist to be more important than the discovery of radium, because it is more practical. These peroxides are fairly stable substances under ordinary conditions, but under the proper conditions for their use, they give up oxygen and thus pro-

duce a valuable antiseptic which is harmless excepting to the noxious matter against which it is used.

Hydrogen peroxide is an old member of this class, but is liquid and not solid, and although usually met with as a 3 per cent. solution and hardly thought of as ever that strong, for any considerable time, yet it has been obtained as strong as a 99.1 per cent. solution according to an article contributed to the Druggist Circular by H. W. Emerson and L. E. Sayre. This 99.1 hydrogen dioxide, as it is best called, is described as a transparent syrupy liquid of an acid reaction. It evaporates in the air and does not wet substances so readily as water. When brought into contact with the skin it produces a prickling sensation and leaves white spots which disappear after a few hours.

Dermogen is described as a faintly yellowish, tasteless, odorless powder, water insoluble, said to contain 55 per cent. of zinc peroxide (2n02) and to give off oxygen on contact with wound surfaces, thus acting as a disinfectant. This zinc peroxide, about which hardly anything can be found, ought to be valuable as one of the constituents of dusting powder.

Calcium peroxide or superoxide Ca 02 x 4 H 20, occurs as a yellow powder slightly soluble in water with the evolution of oxygen. It has been recommended as an antacid and disinfectant in diarrhoea in children and as a topical application in diphtheria. A tooth powder, with a name suggesting the above oxide, claims especial properties on account of its power to liberate oxygen when in contact with the fluids of the mouth and thus unite the properties of a powder for cleansing and of hydrogen peroxides for its germicidal properties.

In this connection the Druggist Circular has the results of the experiments of certain antiseptic mouth washes containing salicylic and benzoic acids in their action on the teeth. Under the condition of the experiments there was a loss of weight of from 10 to 30 per cent., owing to the acids rendering the lime salts of the teeth soluble.

Acetezone, a preparation along this line bought out by an American house, is soluble in water and gives off its oxygen on coming in contact with organic substances, is especially recommended in typhoid fever.

These substances may not be so important as yet, pharmaceutically, and they might not be so important medicinally, but if the discovery of this claim is more practical and as a result greater than that of radium, they will be of immense interest and value to both professions.

Podophyllin. In a paper contributed to the Druggist Circular by Drs. Dohme and Kelly, blaming this resinoid as the cause of it all, they take up the cudgel against the detractors of the yellow and of the light kinds and make out an excellent case for their client.

They state that the dark colored varieties are formed by either the oxidization of the podophyllotoxin and of the other substances in podo-

phyllin or some inert extractive has become contaminated with the resinoid and increased its yield while diminishing its medical activity. Whether the oxidized constituents of podophyllin are more or less active or not will have to be determined biologically or physiologically, but the fact remains that if the yellow variety is not dried properly, it darkens.

Chloral hydriate as a solvent. In an article in an Austrian journal, but reprinted in the American journals, some rather remarkable solvent powers are accredited to chloral hydrate.

It has long been used in microscopical work to render objects transparent, but its solvent powers may be utilized in many other ways. For example, in toxicological investigations for the detection of alkaloids a 60 to 80 per cent. solution of chloral hydrate dissolves all alkaloids and their salts, even the usually insoluble tannatts. Resins, gumresins, and balsoms are almost all soluble, and in the case of gumresin a quantitative separation of the constituents may easily be effected, because by adding alcohol to the chloral solution the gum is precipitated, and by adding water the resin is thrown out. Fats, oils and waxes show variations of solubility, which may serve for their partial differentiation. Vegetable coloring matters are dissolved by chloral hydrate solutions, with the exception of indigo, and the presence of indigo in litmus—which is stated to be very common—may be thereby detected. In the investigation of blood-coloring matter, starch, gelatin, and proteids, the solvent action of chloral hydrate may also find useful application.

Paraffin as a solvent of fat in galenicals. In an article contributed to the Druggist Circular by Dr. Wilbur F. Scoville, he states that although fats, fixed oils, and waxes are but slightly soluble in 90 per cent. alcohol, yet when drugs containing the substances are percolated with even dilute alcohol, some of these undesirable substances pass into solution. In a few cases such as cantbarides this is desirable, but in tincture strophantlus, extract straworium seed, the extract nux vomica the fats are objectionable from a pharmaceutical standpoint; while in the case of the fat in digitalis and of the resin in opium, the unpleasant effect upon the system is not desired.

The United States Pharmacopæia uses benzin in order to get rid of the rubbery substance in lactucarium and benzin could be used in these cases and in fact it is used with excellent results, but as it is very dangerous in comparison to paraffin and as paraffin will dissolve almost every thing that benzin will (only it has to be used in the liquid state and as a result the substance to be renovated must be heated also), and as the care with which it can be removed is a decided factor in its favor, paraffin has many points in its favor.

To get rid of these oils, fats, resins, or waxes, with the aid of paraffin, proceed as follows: The percolate is heated to slightly above

the melting point of paraffin, and then the previously melted paraffin is poured upon the warm liquid, the two are agitated for five minutes, heat being renewed if the paraffin forms lumps while shaking. The mixture is then set aside in a cool place for a few hours, and when the paraffin has congealed it is lifted off the surface of the liquid, the under side washed with menstrum of water and the preparation finished in the usual way. Another important point in favor of paraffin is that it has the effect of clarifying the preparations in which it is used.

Granular effervescent salts can be manufactured by the pharmacist at a much cheaper rate than that at which they can be bought, and of a quality as good as, if not better than those made on a large scale, according to a paper presented by E. Fullerton Cook and read before the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Cook gives, as a general working formula as a base, the following:

| The second secon | · ===== |
|--|---------|
| Tartaric acid | 0 gms. |
| Citric acid, powdered uneffloresced crystals18 | 0 gms. |
| A working formula for granulated effloresced sodium pho | sphate |
| also given with directions for manipulation. | |
| Sodium phosphate, uneffloresced crystals50 | 0 gms. |

is

| Sodium phosphate, uneffloresced crystals50 | gms. |
|--|--------|
| Sodium bicarbonate, dried and powdered47 | gms. |
| Tartaric acid, dried and powdered25 | 2 gms. |
| Citric acid, uneffloresced crystals16 | 2 gms. |

Dry the sodium phosphate on a water bath till it ceases to lose weight; after powdering the dried salt, mix it intimately with the tartaric and citric acids, and then thoroughly incorporate the sodium bicarbonate. (Note if the invariable rule is followed to add the two acids last in the experience of the chairman of this committee a much better mix is obtained).

The mixed powders are now ready for granulation. A gas, oil, or gasoline stove and one of the ovens used on them is now used. The oven is heated to about 200 degrees F. (It is advisable to use a thermometer at the start, but with a little practice this is not necessary) and the mixed powders are placed on a glass plate which has been heated with the oven, the powders being uniformly spread on the plate and too much should not be placed on it, about one-fourth or three-eighths of an inch deep being sufficient. The plate is now placed in the oven, the door closed, and in a minute or so the powder will have drawn or fused to the consistency of a rather dry dough. It is now removed and the fused mass forced through a No. 4 and No. 6 tinned iron sieve. The most granular are placed on the top of the oven where the heat is sufficient to dry them. It should be noted that there is a loss in weight in granulating, because the water of crystallization in the citric acid

is dissipated as well as a loss of carbondioxide due to partial decomposition of the sodium bicarbonate.

A practical hint which has been noted in several of the journals and which has been found very efficient on several occasions is this: A glass stopper having become stuck in the neck of a bottle, and resisting all efforts at removal, can be removed by allowing a few drops of glycerine to gradually run down between the stopper and the neck of the bottle, while the bottle is sitting in a warm placé and after an hour or so a gentle tap will unloosen the stopper.

An odd case, although not exactly appropriate here but nevertheless well worth remembering, is that of a pharmacist wrapping a bottle of liniment in an advertisement counter wrapper, having printed thereon directions to take the advertised medicine in tablespoonful doses at fairly frequent intervals. The man took the liniment that way and now that druggist is minus a customer, for he died before relief could be obtained. Wrapping paper is cheap enough, but if it isn't, use none that advocates an internal preparation anyhow.

Two antidotes might well be mentioned here: In the Philadelphia Medical Journal Dr. J. D. Bastin reports cases of strychnine poisoning in a boy two and one-half years old. After most everything had failed a hypodermic injection of pilocarpine muriate, one-twelfth of a grain was given and in eighteen minutes another. Although convulsions had increased till death was imminent, the child recovered.

As an antidote for hydrocyanic acid hydrogen-peroxide is recommended by Hertig (Süddentset Aptoh Zeit).

Oxamide is formed by the direct combination of the two substances and is said to be harmless.

Here endeth the report which might have been briefer and which could be fuller, but the object in view all the time was to be practical and, although at first blush some impracticable things might seem to have been written about and some practical things might seem to have been left out, yet a second later you'll realize that the journals from which all this was taken are at your disposal and will find this review of them a report of the progress of Pharmacy, for they record it.

WM. J. Lowry, Jr., Chairman. Committee of Pharmacy.

MR. SCHULZE: I think Mr. Lowry deserves the special thanks of the Association, because he is a new member and has undertaken this important work as chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy, and I think the good work he has done deserves special recognition, and I make that as a motion. That the report be accepted with especial thanks, and referred to the Publication Committee.

The motion was seconded, carried and so ordered.

MR. HYNSON: While we are doing this I would like to suggest the propriety of all pharmacists having drying-ovens. Of course, if well constructed, they cost a little something; but I think you can get one that will answer all requirements for fifty dollars, and I don't know of anything in a drug store that is so useful.

MR. DOHME: I want to congratulate Mr. Lowry on his fine resume of this subject. In regard to his suggestion to have the pharmacœpia printed in the "five years" or in the intermediate years, as he calls it, I believe it is not practical and would not be adopted for the reason that ever since the inception of the pharmacœpia it has been found preferable to have the pharmacœpia appear in the zero years, and it seems to me that it would be preferable rather to turn the thing around and have the committee appointed in the "five years," so that its report can appear in the zero years. It is so much easier and simpler to refer to a pharmacœpia of a zero vear than of another vear. Of course, other countries, as we know, have no such rule as we have. For instance, the German Pharmacœpia published a revision in the year '94, I think it was, and another one in the year '98. The same thing is true of the British Pharmacœpia—it isn't limited to any definite period. It seems to me that the adoption of such a recommendation would be to change a well-established and good rule, and I do not think it is desirable. I was very glad to hear Mr. Lowry speak so highly of these different oxygen preparations, these peroxides, and I really believe we do not fully appreciate the importance of this class of preparations to the pharmacist and physician, and I think we are only beginning to appreciate their importance to medicine.

PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Committee on Adulterations, by Mr. Dunning.

Report of Committee on Adulterations, read by Mr. Dunning.

Report of Adulteration Committee.

Shortly after the 1903 meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association held at Ocean City. Md., the newly appointed "Committee on Adulterations," consisting of A. R. L. Dohme, Daniel Base and H.

A. B. Dunning, agreed to hold a meeting at Sharp & Dohme's to outline the course to be followed by the committee in its work.

At this meeting we decided that as "Charity begins at home," we would devote the most of our attention to those drugs more generally sold by the retail pharmacist, our object being to ascertain if pharmacists, knowingly or unknowingly, sell preparations that are impure, adulterated or deficient in strength.

It was further decided not to attempt to ascertain the purity and strength of all the drugs, chemicals and galenicals that the pharmacist is obliged to stock, but to undertake the analysis of only a few of these different medicinal substances this year, so that there would remain sufficient work for the next adulteration committee.

According to these conclusions it was decided that we would examine twelve drugs. These were to be divided into three classes; four, for assay; four, for microscopical examination, and four for chemical analysis. In addition we were to make note of and report any special adulterations that we might be informed of, or that might come under our own observation.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme was assigned to assay samples of laudanum, paregoric, tincture nux vomica and quinine pills.

Dr. Daniel Base to examine the crude drugs cinchona, gentian and cinnamon; also one chemical, calomel.

H. A. B. Dunning was to report upon the purity and strength of Rochelle salts, bismuth, subnitrate, borax and potassium iodide.

When such of the substances mentioned in the above list were kept also by the department or grocery store, we were to divide the samples to be purchased in the proportion of four from drug stores and three each from department and grocery stores.

These samples were all purchased and forwarded to each member of the committee in the fall of 1903.

Report of A. R. L. Dohme.

| recport of M. It. M. Donne. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Laudanum | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | U. S. P. |
| Special gravity | 0.936 | 0.940 | 0.961 | 0.968 | 0.975 |
| Per cent. morphine | 0.7 | 0.52 | 0.7 | 0.83 | 1.35 |
| Per cent. morphine | 0.7 | 0.53 | 0.72 | 0.8 | |
| Tincture nux vomica | . No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | U. S. P. |
| ~ . | (Light | Light | Dark | | |
| Color | Brown | Brown | Brown | Brown | |
| Appearance | .Clear | Turbid | Clear | Clear | |
| Special Gravity | . 0.891 | 0.893 | 0.884 | 0.900 | |
| Per cent. solid matter | . 1.84 | 1.64 | 1.69 | 1.76 | |
| Per cent. total alkaloids | . 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.30 |
| Per cent. total alkaloids | . 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.29 | |

| Quinine pills, 2 grs. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | No. 5. |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Grains Quinine Sulphate | 2.0 | 1.62 | 1.96 | 2.08 | 1.66 |
| Grains Quinine Sulphate | 2.03 | 1.57 | 1.97 | 2.03 | 1.62 |
| Paregoric. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | U. S. P. |
| Special gravity | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.93 | |
| Per cent, crystalized morphin | ie.0.056 | 0.058 | 0.055 | 0.057 | 0.060 |
| Per cent. crystalized morphin | ne.0.059 | 0.053 | 0.060 | | |

From these results you will see that all the paregoric and tincture nux vomica will pass muster, but that all the laudanums examined are about half strength, and No. 2 and No. 5 quinine pills are below par, while No. 1. No. 3 and No. 4 quinine pills are O. K.

Report of H. A. B. Dunning.

Because of the many tests that are necessary to be applied to the following substances, there will be no remarks made except in the case of an impurity. Each sample will be designated with a numeral.

These samples were all tested according to the United States Pharmacopæia:

Rochelle Salts.

No. 1.—Trace of metals.

No. 2.-Pure.

No. 3.—Pure.

No. 4.—Trace of metals.

No. 5.-Trace of metals.

No. 6.—Trace of metals.

No. 7.—Pure.

Borax

No. 1.—Trace sulphate and chloride.

No. 2.—Pure.

No. 3.-Pure.

No. 4.—Trace sulphate and chloride.

No. 5.-Pure.

No. 6.-Trace sulphate.

No. 7.—Pure.

No. 8 .- Pure.

Potassium Iodide.

No. 1.-Pure.

No. 2.—Pure.

No. 3.—Trace sulphate and excess alkali.

No. 4.-Excess alkali.

No. 5.-Decidedly too alkaline.

No. 6.

REMARKS.

It was noticed that the alkaline potassium iodide in saturated solution would usually be colored.

Bismuth subnitrate.

No. 1.—Trace chloride, sulphate, decided amount of alkali or alkaline earths.

No. 2.—Pure.

No. 3. No. 4. See remarks.

No. 5.

No. 6.—Pure.

No. 7.—Pure.

REMARKS.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5, when converted into the oxide and dissolved in freshly prepared stannous chloride solution, gave a gray coloration, such as would indicate mercury, but the coloration was so slight that it was impossible to prove the presence of mercury. These samples in the Marsh apparatus gave no indication of arsenic. The above mentioned gray coloration readily disappeared on heating the solution.

The Pharmacopæia directs to test for the presence of arsenic in bismuth subnitrate by dissolving freshly formed bismuth oxide in a freshly prepared pure solution stannous chloride, and then add a piece of metallic tin. The metallic tin should not be added, for it will cause a copious precipitate of bismuth metal, due to the reducing power of metallic tin in acid solution. Strongly acid solution of stannous chloride alone will cause the reduction of arsenic in acid solution,

This test will be rectified in the coming Pharmacopæia, so the writer has been informed.

Thinking it would be interesting, in connection with the work of this committee, to ascertain the general characteristics of some of these galenicals, which are so extensively prepared by the pharmacist himself, the chairman of this committee obtained, for examination, samples of cold cream, mucilage of acacia, tincture conchona composition lime water, dilute hydrochloric acid, dilute sulphuric acid and tincture ginger.

Cold cream.

Four samples were examined.

No. 1.—Very greasy, not readily absorbed, dispensed in wooden box, greasy label, quite fresh.

No. 2.—Greasy label, wooden box, had been put up for some time as shown by the evaporation of water.

No. 3.—Tin box, readily absorbed, fresh.

No. 4.—Tin box, readily absorbed, fresh.

REMARKS.

All were apparently flavored with rose geranium oil. Mucilage acacia.

No. 1.—Made while waiting. Entirely too thin.

No. 2.—Made while waiting. Very thin.

No. 3.—Very dark and cloudy, probably been made for a long time, yet giving no sour odor.

REMARKS.

All three of these mucilages were very poor Pharmeceutical products.

DILUTE HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Four samples were examined and tested for purity and strength according to the United States Pharmacopæia.

No. —Pure, 10.5%

No. 2.—Pure, 10.7%

No. 3.—Pure. 9.7%

No. 4.—Pure, 10.1%

DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID.

Four samples were examined and tested in the same manner as the hydrochloric acid dilute.

No. 1.—Pure, 9.5%

No. 2.—Pure, 18.4%

No. 3.—Pure. 10 %

No. 4.—Pure, 9.9%

TINCTURE GINGER.

Four samples were examined. The object being to ascertain the kind of alcohol and the percentage strength; also the comparative amount of residue and its taste.

No. 1.—Ethyl, percentage strength and residue, O. K.

No. 2.—Ethyl, percentage strength, O. K.; residue small.

No. 3.—Ethyl, percentage strength, O. K.; residue small.

No. 4.—Ethyl, percentage strength, O. K.; residue small.

TINCTURE CINCHONA COMPOUND.

Four samples were examined for their alcoholic percentage, amount of water, glycerine and extractive matter.

No. 1.—U. S. P., water, 10%; glycerine and extractive matter, about 10%; ethyl alcohol, 80%.

No. 2.—Water, 10%; glycerine and extractive, about 5%; ethyl alcohol. 85%.

No. 3.—Water, 5%; glycerine and extractive, about 10%; ethyl alcohol. 85%.

No. 4.—Water, 30%: glycerine and extractive, about 5%; ethyl alcohol, 65%.

LIME WATER.

Six samples were examined for appearance, freedom from alkali and alkaline earth and earth metals.

No. 1.—Clear solution, free from specks, pure, required to neutralize 50 Cc., 16 Cc. N/10 oxalic acid. U. S. P. directs that 20 Cc. N/10 solution should be required.

No. 2—Pure, required 20.2 Cc. N/10 oxalic acid.

No. 3.—Full of dirt, otherwise pure, 21 Cc. N/10 oxalic acid.

No. 4.—Pure, required 21 Cc. N/10 oxalic acid.

No. 5.—Pure, required 20 Cc. N/10 oxalic acid.

No. 6.—Pure, required 19.8 Cc. N/10 oxalic acid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As we stated in the beginning of this report the committee were to report any additional matter that might come under their notice and which might prove of interest. The following are a few notes collected during the year:

Two samples of alcohol examined.

No. 1.—94% by volume, but containing organic impurities that prevented its acceptance.

No. 2.—95% by volume, and was of the same character as No. 1.

SPRAY SOLUTION.

Proprietary preparation. Physicians wished it be examined as one of his patients desired to continue its use. Highly colored, slightly mucilageous aqueous solution. Taste revealed nothing. When concentrated rendered alkaline, and extracted with chloroform, the chloroform solution evaporated, the residue dissolved in a little water, both taste and reaction indicated cocaine.

REMARKS.

In looking through the writer's note book, it was found that only in a few cases were there any inquiry made concerning the unknown physician, ordering tincture nux vomica 2 oz., or laudanum 2 oz. One pharmacist refused to sell unless he could find out something definite concerning the physician, and another sold only after much protest. In all other cases tincture nux vomica 2 oz., laudanum 2 oz., paregoric 4 oz., were bought with very little difficulty, sometimes without the use of the false name of a physician. Taken throughout the appearance of packages received while collecting these samples were only fair, while the prices varied greatly.

In conclusion this committee would suggest, that although we think that this report indicates that the pharmacist is not an habitual "substitutor and adulterator," or that he is as a rule careless in the preparation of his galenicals, yet there is room for improvement. Further, we would suggest that all pharmacists assay the more important galenicals

as tincture opium, nux vomica, etc., and that he at least apply the tests for identity and purity, as found in the pharmacopæia for those chemicals which he uses in larger quantities.

The fact that all the samples of paregoric were of full strength and those of laudanum were deficient may be explained by the supposition that the comparatively large amount of opium in the tincture is far from exhausted during extraction, according to the Pharmacopæal method.

Some experiments of the chairman corroborate this conclusion and leads him to suggest a new method for the preparation of this tincture.

One hundred grams powdered opium are rubbed to a smooth paste with 500 Cc, how water and transferred to container and allowed to macerate twenty-four hours or more, it is then transferred to a percolator, and when the liquid has filtered off the opium is percolated to exhaustion with hot water, which will require the collection of 1.000 or 1.200 Cc, of percolate. The entire percolate is evaporated to 500 Cc, and mixed with 500 Cc, alcohol.

The expense of evaporation will be more than compensated by the saving of alcohol.

H. A. B. DUNNING. Chairman. A. R. L. DOHME, Ph. D. DANIEL BASE, Ph. D.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard this very excellent report of the Committee on Adulterations—what disposition shall we make of it?

MR. SCHULZE: I wish to move that it be accepted, with thanks, and referred to the Publication Committee. At the same time I want to ask the chairman of the committee a question. He states in his report that the principal trouble with the lime water was specks. I want to ask whether the committee sent dirty bottles.

MR. DUNNING: I would say in reply to that, that the committee had such a large amount of money on hand that they didn't send any bottles.

The report of the committee was accepted and referred.

MR. HYNSON: In this connection I think it is a matter of congratulation to Baltimore pharmacists that so favorable a report should be made here on their products. We have heard so much about substitution and adulterations that it sounds well to hear that there is such a large majority of reputable pharmacists

in this city. I really think it is a matter for congratulation. We have heard so much to the contrary from other States and the N. A. R. D. that it certainly is gratifying to me.

PRESIDENT: The next is the report of the Committee on Deceased Members.

Report of the Committee on Deceased Members, read by Mr. McKinney.

To the Maryland Pharmaccutical Association.

Your Committee on Deceased Members report as follows:

We regret that since the last annual meeting of our Association the "Grim Reaper" has been at work among our ranks, and with his remorseless scythe has cut off from our number the following members:

J. H. Cook, Hagerstown.

Chas. L. Baker, Baltimore.

Thos. H. Jenkins, Easton.

While bowing in submission to the hand of Him who does all things well, we deplore this invasion of our ranks and depletion of our membership. We suggest that suitable recognition be taken by this Association.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. S. McKinney, Chairman. M. A. Toulson.

WM. H. LEFFLER.

Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1904.

The report was referred to the Committee on Publication.

MR. DOHME: Before proceeding with the next matter, I wish to state in connection with the Adulteration Report that I think the preparations examined represented preparations from nearly everybody in this room, except those from out of town.

MR. DUNNING: I requested some from out of town, but never got them.

MR. DOHME: No two preparations from the same store and pretty near everybody here was represented. I won't mention who was on the laudanum list.

MR. BROWN: If you would go out to the country you would find the druggists there up to the standard, as far as prices and adulterations go.

MR. DOHME: Next year we want to get out to the counties, and we hope we will find everything all right. We hope we will, but we think we won't.

MR. BROWN: I will state as a matter of comment that we use Sharp & Dohme's preparations altogether.

MR. DOHME: I would suggest that the reason these laudanums were weak is perhaps because we probably got "counter" laudanum. Most druggists in Baltimore use two kinds of laudanum—one for prescriptions and one for habitual users.

MR. DUNNING: I don't think there should be any such thing as "counter" laudanum. It should be made according to the pharmacœpia, a recognized preparation of 10 per cent. strength and it should be that and contain a definite amount of alkaloid.

MR. MILLARD: I would like to know from the chairman if he experienced any difficulty in getting it, as far as the poison law goes.

MR. DUNNING: I reported the fact that there was little or no difficulty in getting it. A man can go down town here and commit suicide any time he wants to.

MR. SCHULZE: I don't know whether I am on the laudanum list or not; but I wish to call the attention of members of the Association to the fact that we have a law here in Maryland that was passed by the Legislature in 1902 which prohibits the sale of preparations not complying with the U. S. Pharmacopæia to the extent of taking a man's registration from him if he sells an article not up to the requirement.

MR. FOSTER: The reason that there is counter laudanum is because laudanum is a household remedy and the label conforms to the strength. It wouldn't be safe to sell double strength laudanum to people who have been using the other kind.

MR. NAYLOR: I want to say that I never heard of such a thing as counter laudanum before, except that a friend of mine used the formula required by the United States Pharmacopæia and then diluted it one-half the strength. And that was not only carried out with laudanum, but with quite a number of other things,

and I would like to know if that very thing is not the cause sometimes of a great many serious mistakes, where a person has been in the habit of using laudanum and taking it in a diluted form and then goes to another store and gets it full strength.

MR. DUNNING: I would like to say another word in reference to Mr. Foster's suggestion that labels indicate a certain dose for these weaker preparations—if they were made stronger you would get an overdose. It seems to me that there should not be two strengths of any recognized preparation.

MR. FOSTER: It is the people who use it that we must deal with. It is not the fault of the druggist, but the fault of the user—they do not read the label, and if you double the strength on them they don't know the difference until after they take it.

MR. SCHULZE: Well, I have been in business twenty-four years, and I never sold any laudanum that wasn't prepared according to the United States Pharmacopæia, and we simply state that on the label. I never had a mishap in my life, either in the store in which I worked or my own store, except where people wanted to commit suicide. A woman came into my store once and asked for five cents' worth of laudanum, and I gave it to her, and she asked me why I gave her so little. I said, "I don't think that is too little for five cents. Laudanum is made from a drug that is not a cheap drug by any means, and the articles entering into it are not especially cheap." She said, "You give so little. I went up to Bernheimers' and got a bottle that big for five cents"—about a half ounce or ounce bottle full.

MR. HYNSON: Was she from South Baltimore?

MR. SCHULZE: I don't know. I said "I don't know what you got, but I know you didn't get laudanum." She asked me how much she could give of this to a child five months old and I said "None." She looked at me with surprise, and I said, "Madam, I wouldn't advise you to give a child five months old any laudanum." She said, "I gave one teaspoonful of the other." I told her if she gave her baby one teaspoonful of that laudanum she would probably have a funeral before the week was out.

MR. McKINNEY: I would like to make it the sense of this Association that we condemn the practice of druggists making two strengths of laudanum and that we adhere strictly to the United States Pharmacopæia.

MR. FOSTER: I am not in the position of advocating counter laudanum. I am simply explaining how it came about that we have had these conditions during the last ten years. I fully agree with Mr. Dunning that we should dispense the official laudanum.

MR. BROWN: I want to make a few remarks. You know I am a little deaf. I am deaf in one ear and can't hear well out of the other, and I have been under the impression that you gentlemen were talking about "county" laudanum. We make laudanum just as strong in the counties as you do here. You know I am located in the country, and we come in contact with lots of different kinds of people, and we don't have the question of competition so much either. So when one of these fellow comes in my store with a city label on his bottle I am going to tell him plainly that what he has been using is counter laudanum, and that the laudanum I am giving him is full strength, according to the U.S. Pharmacopæia.

MR. DUNNING: I think this discussion leads but to one end, and that is that we should know the strength of our laudanum as well as we do of any of our other preparations. We should have another process of extracting, of making tincture of opium, and we should assay the tincture of opium after it is made, so that we will know it has not been exhausted.

MR. SCHULZE: Before we proceed to another subject I have some communications here that I would like to read.

Letter from Dispenser Publishing Company.

THE DISPENSER PUBLISHING CO.,

CHICAGO., June 20, 1904.

Mr. Louis Schulze. Mt. Holly Inn, Baltimore, Md.,

DEAR SIR:—We take the liberty of sending you a few copies of "The Soda Fountain" and some circulars which we are sure will interest a good many of your members and will greatly appreciate it if your

multifarious duties will permit you to call their attention to it. We will take pleasure in giving you a commission of 50 cents on each yearly subscription at \$1.00 per year which you will take the trouble to send us.

Thanking you in advance for anything you can do to promote our interests and trusting that we have not unwisely intruded upon your courtesy, we are

Very truly yours,
THE DISPENSER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
By C. L. Loveland.

Letter from Chestertown.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., June 21, 1904.

Dear Sir:—To facilitate and advance the interest of our State Pharmaceutical Association we need the co-operation of all druggists and sufficient funds to meet our expenses. The finances are usually difficult to obtain. Our plan is to enable you to easily obtain the money. To each druggist purchasing five dozen (5 doz.) bottles of granulated effervescent pepsimint at two dollars (\$2) per dozen we will give one dozen (1 doz.) free, thus enabling the druggist to make 80 per cent. (80%) on this investment. For each ten dollar (\$10) order we will give one dollar (\$1) to the State Pharmaceutical Association in which the purchaser resides. We do this to aid the people that aid us, thus giving our advertising money to our friends the druggists, instead of to newspapers. Kindly advise your State druggists of our offer, which will hold good until January 1, 1906. Soliciting your prompt aid, we remain.

PEPSIMINT CHEMICAL CO.

Mr. Naylor read paper on "Dispensatory of 1805, as Compared with That of the Present Day."

THE DISPENSATORY OF 1805 AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE PRESENT DAY.

My object is not to enlighten you on a new and unknown subject, but rather an endeavor to put before you the history of Pharmacy in such a manner that you may thoroughly appreciate the great advancement that science has made in the past hundred years.

A careful comparison of the dispensatory of 1805 with that of the present time had made me confident that it will prove a subject of more or less interest to the active members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

I shall endeavor to classify as much as possible and discuss only the most important things, as they are, doubtlessly, the ones with which we have made the greater progress. Mr. Solomon Strouse, in examining some old books, came across a copy of the American Dispensatory, written by Dr. John Redman Coxe, professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, a member of a number of foreign societies, and no doubt a thoroughly educated man. This copy was written by Dr. Coxe in 1805 and published by Thos. Dobson & Sons, Philadelphia, in 1818. It is composed of seven hundred and thirty-five pages, giving space to materia medica, chemistry and pharmacy.

The index consists of about thirty-two hundred subjects in Latiu and in English, while our present day dispensatory, as you very well know, aggregates a grand total of nearly eighteen thousand subjects.

The vast differences are evident from the first pages. Under mechanical separation we have: lifting, elutration, sencantation, filtration, expression, etc.

The one of most interest to the pharmacist is, naturally, filtration, and from what follows you will readily see we have made a step or two forward in that process.

Quoting Dr. Coxe we have the following: Filtration—for the purpose of separating fluids from solids, straining and filtration are often used. These differ only in a degree, and are employed when the powder either does not subside at all, or too slowly and imperfectly for decantation...*..*. * The instruments for this purpose must in no instance be acted upon by the substances for which they are employed. Fats, resins, wax and oils are strained through hemp or flax spread evenly over a piece of wire cloth or net stretched in a frame. For saccharine or mucilageous liquors, fine flannel may be used; for saline solutions, linen. When these are not fine enough, unsized paper is employed, but it is extremely apt to be burst by hot, watery liquors.

Water may be filtered in large quantities through basins of porous stone, or artificial basins of nearly equal parts of fine clay and coarse sand.

One of the simplest apparatus is a barrel, divided perpendicularly by a board, perforated with a row of holes along the lower edge. Into each side as much well washed sand is put as will cover these holes an inch or two, over which must be placed a layer of pebbles to keep it steady. The apparatus is now fit for use. Water poured into the one-half will sink through the sand in that side, pass through the holes in the division to the other, and rise through the sand in the other half, from which it may be drawn by a stop cock.

The size of the filters depends upon the quantity of matter to be strained. When large, the flannel or linen is formed into a conical bag, and suspended from a hoop or frame; the paper is either spread on the inside of these bags, or folded into a conical form and suspended

by a funnel. It is of advantage to introduce glass rods or quills between the paper and the funnel to prevent them from adhering too closely."

Naturally, I turned to see what the early nineteenth century pharmacists knew of opium. As expected, their knowledge was indeed very limited. Dr. Coxe proceeds to describe opium, how it is gathered and shipped, and then he says:

"Upon the whole it appears that the active constituents of opium, though not perfectly understood, is of a volatile nature, but sometimes fixed by its combination with the other constituents" (which he does not mention). "It is soluble both in water and in alcohol, and is dissipated in the process recommended for purifying opium by solution and evaporation. The attempts made by some pharmacists to obtain a preparation of opium which should possess only its sedative, without its narcotic effects, only succeed as far as they diminish its activity.

"By evaporating a watery solution of opium to the consistence of a syrup, Derosne obtained a precipitate, which was increased by diluting with water.

"He dissolved this in hot alcohol, from which it again separated on cooling. When purified by repeated solution, it crystalized in rectangular prisms with rhomboidal bases, has no taste nor smell, was insoluble in cold water, soluble in four hundred parts boiling water, did not affect vegetables blues, was insoluble in twenty-four parts boiling alcohol and one hundred and ten cold; soluble in hot ether and volatile oils, and separated from them as they cooled; very soluble in all acids and highly narcotic."

These observations are curious and the experiments deserve to be repeated.

Tis useless to attempt to mention here the various uses they made of opium, as from what I understand they used it for every ailment under the sun. The dose usually varying from one to four grains, but in some cases as much as four grains had proved fatal.

We see that as far back as 1805, the opium habit had grown to quite an extent. The author warns his readers to beware of forming the habit, as the habitual use of opium produces the same effect as habitual dram drinking, but notwithstanding the warning, we learn that some of the profession as well as the laity have taken from three to four drachms a day.

When we realize that the pharmacist knew nothing whatever of the active principles, and at the present time we know of at least twenty, we can readily see what an advance we have made along these lines.

TINCTURES.

I quote, "The term tincture has often been employed in a very vague sense. It is now commonly applied to solutions made by digestion in alcohol or diluted alcohol. But it is also, though perhaps incorrectly, extended to solutions in ether, ethereal spirits and spirits of ammonia."

Notwithstanding the fact that they included quite a number of liniments among their tinctures, and a combination of etherial spirits, we can only count sixty-four as compared with ninety-four of the present time.

The author says of tincture of hyoscyam: "Although not yet come into general use, it is a valuable anodyne, and in many cases may be substituted with advantage for tincture of opium."

An anonymous correspondent observes that it is useful in recent coughs, in doses for an adult of not less than twenty drops, with ten drops of laudanum, which is equal to thirty drops of the latter.

While I find under tinctures comp. camphor liniment, I could not pass this without noticing the wonderful change, as I judge the present formula originates from the following:

| Camphor | 2 oz. |
|------------------|--------|
| Water of ammonia | 6 oz. |
| Spirits lavender | 16 oz. |

Mix water ammonia with spirits and distill from a glass retort with a slow fire, sixteen on. Then dissolve the camphor in distilled liquor.

Last, but not least, is tincture acetate zinc, made by macerating for one week one ounce of sulphate zinc and acetate potassia with one pint rectified spirits is very highly esteemed by many practitioners when used as an astringent or injection.

SYRUPS.

There are twenty-seven syrups as compared with forty of the present day. These syrups are nearly all made from the fresh fruit or leaves by the aid of boiling water and sugar; the fruit or flowers are invariably macerated with hot water, and then the sugar added; the seum allowed to rise, removed, and then the syrup is strained through flannels.

Syrup iodide iron and wild cherry are among the prominent syrups that are missing. Wild cherry is in the catalogue of new drugs.

EXTRACTS.

There are twenty-seven extracts under the old dispensation to our one hundred and twenty-seven fluid and solid extracts under the new; fourteen of the twenty-seven are made with water; the other thirteen with alcohol. Dr. Coxe says, "The real advantage of so expensive an agent as alcohol in preparing these extracts has not been demonstrated, and if I am not misinformed it is seldom employed by the apothecaries in preparing even what are called the resinous extracts."

PILLS.

This subject is quite a lengthy one. The author describes the consistency of pills, the quantity they should contain (which is not more than five grains), and the many things that should not be prescribed in pill form, such as deliquescent salts, efflorescent salts, etc. Then he proceeds as follows:

"The masses for pills are best kept in bladders, which should be moistened now and then with some of the same kind of liquid that the mass was made up with, or some proper aromatic oil.

"When the mass is to be divided into pills, a given weight of it is rolled out into a cylinder of a given length, and of an equal thickness throughout, and is then divided into a given number of equal pieces by means of a simple machine, and rolled into round pills."

There are quite a number of pills, but the two that are of most interest to us are the mercurial pills and compound pills of submuriate of mercury.

Dr. Coxe observes of the former, "It is one of the best preparations of mercury, and may in general supersede most other forms of this medicine. In its preparation the mercury is minutely divided, and probably converted into black oxyd." To effect its mechanical division, it must be triturated with some viscid substance. Soap, resin of guaiac, honey, extract of licorice, mauna and conserve of roses have been used at different times.

The soap and guiac have been rejected on account of being decomposed by the juices of the stomach; and the honey because it is apt to gripe some people. With regard to the others, the grounds of selection are not well understood; perhaps the acid contained in the conserve of roses may contribute to the extinction of the mercury.

"Compound pills of submuriate of mercury were recommended to the attention of the public about forty years ago by Dr. Plummer, whose name they long bore. He represented them in a paper, which he published in the 'Edinburgh Medical Essay,' as a very useful alterative. On his authority they were at one time much employed, but they are now less extensively used than formerly."

Among the many tables of signs, etc., are two that I am sure will prove of interest.

First, we have the table of chemical signs:

- 1.—A perpendicular line denotes coloric.
- 2.-- A horizontal line denotes oxygen.
- 3.—An oblique line, from right to left, nitrogen.
- 4.—A crescent, with horns inclined to right, carbon.
- 5.—The reverse of the former, hydrogen.
- 6.—With the points upward, sulphur.

7.—The reverse of the latter, phosphorus.

S.—A triangle, with the point upwards and the base horizontal, the alkaloids.

9.—The point downward, the earths.

10.—Next we have the circle. It comprehends the metals, and the species are distinguished in the same manner as the former, by inserting within it the primary letters of the first and second syllables, thus for gold (ar.); silver (ag.), etc.

11.—A square with perpendicular sides. It contains the unknown and acidifable bases.

And so this table continues until the many semicircles, squares, circles, triangles, horns and combinations of many remind one more of a Chinese laundry ticket than anything else, and there is no doubt in my mind if one of the younger generation should fall heir to this worthy sheet, but what there would be a panic in Chinatown tonight.

PHARMACEUTICAL CALENDAR.

For the climate of Weimar by Gottling, showing the principal objects which the apothecary has to attend to in each month of the year.

January.—The concentration of vinegar by freezing.

Muriate of antimony.

Ethers.

Dulcified spirits.

Dippel's animal oil to be prepared, some gum resins as assafætida. galbanum ammonia, etc., to be powdered.

February.—As in January.

March.-Mezereon bark.

Mistletoe of the oak to be gathered

Conserve of scurvy grass to be prepared.

April.-Spirit of scurvy grass.

Syrup of violets to be prepared.

May.-Sloe flower water.

Conserve of sorrel.

Plaster of heubane.

Oil of beetles.

Spirits of ants.

Spirits of earth worms, etc.

June .- Distilled water of the lily of the valley.

Extracts of hemlock, fumatory.

Wild lettuce aconite.

July,-Vinegar of roses.

Rose water.

Preserved cherries, walnuts.

Currants, etc.

August.—Cherry water.

Ex't of blessed thistle, thorn apple. Boiled oil of wormwood, chamomile. Rob of mulberries. Syrup of mulberries.

September.—Oyxmel of meadow saffron.

Quince cakes.

Tincture of steel with quince juice.

October.—Tincture of steel with apple juice.

November and December.—As in January.

One of the most remarkable advances we have made is in the active principles of drugs. They were acquainted with a very few, if any, while they were well posted on the doses and use of a great many things, but they were absolutely at sea on the alkaloids.

This hundred-year-old book presents many more contrasts to the twentieth century pharmacist who turns its pages, but the differences I have drawn will, I trust, serve to interest you, and cause you to reflect upon and consider the many thousands of things that are in use today and were absolutely unknown to our predecessors.

I fail to find words to describe the great and wonderful advance we have made, and I can truly say that any man who has the slightest doubt about the advancement of Pharmacy needs only a few moments with the dispensatory of 1805 to convince him thoroughly that we live in an enlightened age, and as each year passes by our bright minds bring before us some new and powerful chemical. The time has come when we should be proud of our profession, for it is an indisputable fact that Pharmacy is not only walking hand in hand with other professions, but has in many ways made greater advancement.

On motion the paper was accepted and referred.

DR. HANCOCK: I move that greetings from this Association to the Pennsylvania Association now in session.

MR. SCHULZE: I would like to state that I have sent several communications to the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Association, notifying him of our meeting and of delegates being appointed, but I have received no reply, and they have not notified us of the date of their meeting.

The motion being seconded, it was carried and so ordered.

The session then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

MT. HOLLY INN, Wednesday, June 22, '04-3 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by President Brown at 3 P. M., and the minutes of the previous session were read by the Secretary, and approved.

The report of the Committee on Trade Interests was read by the chairman, Mr. Ware.

Report of the Committee on Trade Interests.

June 22, 1904.

Although the chairman of this committee has written to the other members for their valuable co-operation in compiling this report, it is to be feared that they are in much the same state of mind as the chairman, and on that account have not replied; it is almost the beginning of a "presidential year," when the uncertainties of politics largely affect business, and no one knows just what is going to happen, and we all feel, I think, like being as close-mouthed and non-committal as possible.

But, according to Article XVII of the by-laws, this committee should "carefully consider and report such matters of trade interest to pharmacists as may to them appear of interest and value," and as I have accepted the chairmanship, I think it my duty to refer to matters of interest to pharmacists, which, perhaps, are of little interest to those who are optimistic, and look forward to 'stores fully equipped and ably manned where Pharmacy may be practiced in a manner consistent with the modern practice of medicine; when the higher and better practice of Pharmacy becomes profitable, then it will be adopted and the cutting of prices on 'patents' will no longer annoy us;" this quotation from the Report on Trade Interests of 1900 seems very optimistic, and is a consummation greatly to be desired. but the slaughter of "patents" and druggist sundries by the department stores this year, makes us all feel that we are confronted by a very serious problem which may drive us out of business, leaving only a few large stores, which have a large capital and are doing a drug business which may for a long time defy, at least, the shady methods and competition of the department stores. But, of course, in time the department stores will "catch on" to more respectable and legitimate methods, and eventually our drug and prescription business will also suffer.

Allow me to quote from a report read at Ocean City, July 16, 1901:

"Gentlemen:—You all know at what ruinous prices goods are sold in the City of Baltimore, and that the number of druggists who barely eke out an existence is very great in consequence. If we could all come together and work harmoniously for a common end, we would all benefit in consequence. The big druggists would get more profit and the small druggist would be enabled to give his children a little fresh-air outing once in a while and butter for their bread."

The National Association of Retail Druggists in these days of strong competition aims to protect the legitimate retailer from abuse of cutter and department stores who have no regard for the individual. During the past year the local Association has maintained in this city a price schedule, which has been quite satisfactory to the druggists, with the exception of four or five and some five or six department stores, which have deliberately attempted to wreck it by price-cutting, and in every attempt have failed, but it has been maintained under trying circumstances. Had it not been for the local Association's backing by the national Association, this could not have been done. All sorts of methods were resorted to by these cutters to get goods. One department store boasted that they had broken up the flour and sugar trust and would now break up the drug trust, and large advertisements appeared in the newspapers. But after being listed, they were unable to secure the goods. The local committee called and was at first refused an audience, but finally after an hour's conference the cut-rate signs were taken down and the schedule was signed.

The work of maintaining this schedule has been very difficult, because some of the local jobbers have been selling the department stores.

Until there is instilled in all men, an *intense* desire to be like angels, will "commercialism" be eliminated from the drug business: until that time trade methods must be used, but they should be adjusted along the line of the least resistance and, just at the present time, methods are being employed that are alienating large monied interests which should be consolidated, for it is just as easy to do a thing in a large way as in one that is small and underhand. A dozen years ago the druggists, wholesale and retail, came together and ordered out their telephones, which was the beginning of breaking up the monopoly in the telephone business: it was only accomplished by the aid of the newspapers of the city of Baltimore; without them almost nothing could have been accomplished, excepting that the drug trade can be organized to unite on vital issues.

At the present time some of the shrewdest and most astute of the men who have made money in various kinds of retail business now find it more profitable to consolidate, and thus save money which can be used successfully in newspaper advertisements as well as in other ways. Commercially speaking, we can almost safely say that the press is controlled by the department stores, and in various ways the druggists are ridiculed and abused. Now let me ask you in all seriousness, with the press, the flaming advertisements in them, even with the trade papers "rather cold," can we prevent these stores from obtaining supplies?

There is, I believe, but one way to prevent this in part, and that is by consolidation of all the stores in the city with the jobbers, and forming a large corporation which by unity of purpose can bring about reforms and stability of prices, which never can be accomplished by the hand of an inquisition. Roasting the department stores and the manufacturers will not stem the tide with the press and the people against us.

I understand that in one of our large cities a jobber largely controls the retail business and thus buys his goods at the right price, and can meet competition if necessary. In several cities the retailers have merged together to buy in large quantities and thus obtain a jobber's discount, in Boston a number of jobbers have consolidated. I believe all these combinations have made a financial success of it by consolidation. For a long time after the Revolution each State tried to be commercially independent, some I believe had custom houses on their borders to levy customs on other States; but with bankruptcy staring them in the face they finally came together and agreed to a Constitution, which has been the wonder and admiration of the world, and was the starting point of our great commercial development.

Animated with the same spirit, why cannot we all get together and with united front try to get our share of the great business which has been taken from us.

Committee. { Chas. H. Ware, Chairman. W. R. Rudy. H. F. Linderman. A. M. Lichtenstien. T. B. Thomas.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the report was received with thanks and referred to the Publication Committee.

Report of the Committee on Membership postponed.

PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Committee to Confer with Medical Societies.

MR. FOSTER: Mr. President, Mr. Powell is chairman of that committee, and I relied upon him to inform me if he could not attend the meeting of the Medical Association, which he failed

to do. During the course of their meeting Mr. Schulze notified me that Mr. Powell could not go. So that the committee have not attended any of the meetings of the Medical Associations at all. I would have gone to this one had I known that Mr. Powell could not attend.

MR. SCHULZE: Mr. President, I have a letter from Mr. Powell. It is not in the form of a report, but if it is desired, I will read it.

P. D. COTTINGHAM & Co.

Snow Hill, Md., June 1, 1904.

Mr. Louis Schulze, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:—Your letter received and contents noted. I have attended but one of the medical societies, the Worcester, and have had no communication from any.

Yours very truly,

WM. C. POWELL.

DR. HANCOCK: Before we pass this, I would say that I was requested informally, or formally, I hardly know which, to attend the meeting of the Chirurgical Faculty at the Blue Mountain House, which I did. I was very pleasantly received at the sessions, and not having instructions, I spoke on the line of mutual interests in the matter of legislation, and they seemed to receive that suggestion very kindly, and said they would have a committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

PRESIDENT: I will state in that connection that last summer the Secretary of the Maryland Chirurgical Faculty addressed a letter to Mr. Schulze, asking him to please send delegates to the Blue Mountain House meeting. I requested all the members of that committee to go to the Blue Mountain House, and they all declined to go. I requested Dr. Hancock to go. I think it is a great mistake that some of the members did not attend the meeting.

MR. FOSTER: The chairmen of the those committees are the proper ones to attend.

PRESIDENT: The chairman was away down on the Eastern Shore. I wrote to him, but did not receive any reply.

Report of the Committee on Ethics. (No report.)
Report of the Committee on Proctor Memorial, read by Dr.
Hancock.

To the Officers and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

The Special Committee on the "Proctor Memorial" respectfully present the following:

The special committee appointed at the annual meeting in 1902 made a report at the last year's meeting at Ocean City, appending a resolution favoring the erection of a bronze statue of the late Prof. Wm. Proctor, in the Smithsonian grounds at Washington, D. C.

The Secretary communicated this action to the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Macinac Island meeting last year. The chairman of your committee also prepared a paper, which was read at the meeting of the A. P. A., and which on motion of Mr. Charles E. Dohme. was referred to the Council for consideration, ordering a report on same at the meeting this year. The paper was published in the A. Ph. A's proceedings, recently issued, on page 115.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has a standing committee on the Wm. Proctor, Jr., fund, and this committee made a report at the 1903 meeting (page 84), which does not in any way conflict with what our Association has done.

Therefore this Association may feel encouraged to believe that our recommendations have been favorably received in the parent body.

Should the Council report in favor of our plan, the work may receive careful formulation and proceed to a final culmination that will result in achieving for Pharmacy that recognition which will place it on equality with other learned professions.

We hold that precedent and argument substantiates our claim for recognition.

We are yet a young nation. Four hundred and twelve years ago this continent was ingulfed in intellectual darkness, and was not known to a civilized nation of the earth. What has been accomplished since it was discovered by Columbus is marvelous.

We as a nation are now a world power, and should wisdom and virtue prevail the twentieth century will bring richer treasures of knowledge than we have ever dreamed of in this generation.

In Pharmacy—in all that makes a man—William Proctor, with limited advantages, made himself the crowning glory of our craft.

In the future the city of Washington. D. C., will show to the student of our history and the tourist the respect and reverence in which our

citizens are held when they have made themselves distinguished in the service of the human race.

If the higher civilization shall be maintained, this reverence will be shown to those who have distinguished themselves in the annals of peace as well as to the heroes of war. They will live in monuments of marble and metal to illuminate and emphasize human preeminence.

Pharmaceutical chemistry has been wonderfully advanced by those of its votaries who, with talent and energy, have made themselves the natural ally of the therapeutist, and they have developed a specialty of medical science that cannot be ignored. Of these distinguished pharmacists of America. William Proctor, by unanimous voice, has been proclaimed "The Father of American Pharmacy."

It has been argued that William Proctor was a man of modest worth, who avoided ostentatious demonstrations, and on that account his aged widow had opposed any demonstrative recognition of his life work.

We cannot agree that a monument to his memory, which would be not only a recognition of the man, but also his chosen calling, would be ostentatious any more than to publish his obituary in a Pharmaceutical journal or to place head and foot stones to his grave in the quiet cemetery where his body had been returned to mother earth.

A monument at the nation's capital would point to his good deeds done in the body and not to the inanimate body buried in the ground, except so far as to give his mortal likeness as the sculptor might be able to portray it.

Proctor lived in the nobility of honest endeavor and made himself worthy of man's highest commendations. He lived in deeds broader and more benevolent than the many others of our country who have contributed to the advancement and honor of Pharmacy.

Therefore it would be a beautiful tribute for living pharmacists, especially the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to show their appreciation of the life work and unstained character of William Proctor by erecting, as we propose, an enduring monument to his memory.

On June 11, 1904, there assembled in the city of Washington a gathering of officials, physicians and other citizens to honor the memory of a distinguished physician—the late Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. On that occasion the President of the United States delivered an eloquent oration on the life of Dr. Rush. At the same time and place a monument was unveiled, which had been erected to Dr. Rush by the American Medical Association from subscriptions that had been accumulating for twenty years.

It seems a coincidence that Dr. Rush and Prof. Proctor received their early education in the schools of Maryland and that each afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where they made for themselves characters and reputations worthy of being perpetuated in history and emphasized by monuments at the national seat of government.

In order to give proper direction, we recommend that this Association direct the Committee on the Proctor Memorial to petition the American Pharmaceutical Association to formulate a method by which the proposed monument may be secured. We believe that the American Pharmaceutical Association should head the list and that the various State Associations should be requested to assist.

It may take several years to collect the money necessary for the purpose, and for this reason the American Pharmaceutical Association should formulate a plan of procedure at the earliest possible time. The American Pharmaceutical Association had a standing committee called the committee on the William Proctor, Jr., fund. This committee was formerly the Life Membership Fund Committee, and its funds at the last meeting were \$16.781.89. This committee in its report last year recommended that the funds in hand, which had been derived from life membership dues, shall not be used until the sum of \$250,000.00 shall have been collected.

Should this sum be held, as recommended by the committee, for furthering the interest of the American Pharmaceutical Association by using only the annual interest, we deem it a wise provision.

The Committee on the William Proctor Fund, appointed at the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, consists of Joseph P. Remington, chairman. John F. Hančock and Jas. M. Good.

In our judgment the Association should, at the next meeting in Kansas City, create another committee to be known as the William Proctor Monument Fund for the specific purpose set forth in this report. Therefore we append the following resolutions:—

Committee. J. F. Hancock, Chairman.
CHARLES E. DOHME.
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.

Resolved. That the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association request the American Pharmaceutical Association to formulate a plan for the collection of a suitable sum of money with which to erect a bronze monument to William Proctor (the father of American Pharmacy) in the Smithsonian grounds at Washington, D. C.

Resolved, That the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association hereby pledges its support in favor of the monument fund. On motion, the report of the committee was accepted.

PRESIDENT: We will now take up the resolutions; the Secretary will please read them.

The resolutions were read by the Secretary.

PRESIDENT: Is there any motion on these resolutions, gentlemen?

MR. DOHME: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that it is about time in the history of pharmacy of this country that it should begin to perpetuate itself in visible form. We all know that the medical profession has in several instances, in several cities, perpetuated itself, and thereby demonstrated to the world its appreciation of the achievements of its members by erecting testimonials or memorials in bronze and marble. The pharmaceutical profession is not much younger than the medical, and it seems to me that the time has arrived when we should point out to the world members of our calling of whom we are proud and to whom we are willing to erect testimonials as being representative men. As far as I know the life of William Proctor he was a man eminently fitted to receive such a memorial, and I see no reason why we should not set about this matter in a practical way to put it on a practical basis; and I move that we recommend to the American Pharmaceutical Association that they suggest some practical means of collecting this money, and that we pledge the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to do its share toward accomplishing the desired end. I move that the resolutions be adopted.

The question being on the resolutions, they were adopted.

Report of the Committee on Journal postponed.

MR. SCHULZE: I have some papers here, Mr. President; one by Mr. Barnett—it is not a very long paper. He is not present himself, but I will read it if there is no objection.

Paper, "Some Uses of Paraffin," read by Mr. Schulze.

SOME USES OF PARAFFIN.

I make no reference to the medicinal use of this substance,—such as its employment in ointments,—but rather to its power to remove fats, fixed oils and resinous matter from substances containing them.

The firm consistency of paraffin, its light specific gravity, its insolubility in water, its high congealing point, and the non-effect of acids upon it, renders it easy and economical to use.

The three special preparations that I make reference to are deodorized tincture of opium and the solid extracts of nux vomica and stramonium.

Gordon, in proceedings of the American Pharmacists Association of 1901, calls attention to its use as a substitute for ether in making the deodorized tincture opium. All that I can do is to bear out this testimony and *emphasize*, if possible, how well the paraffin does the work, and how much less troublesome than the ether method. The odorous principle being completely removed and the morphine strength not affected. It is, however, in the preparation of oily extracts that it can be used to a great advantage.

In the extract of nux vomica the Pharmacopæa directs that the concentrated percolate be washed with several portions of ether—and then to recover the ether—and wash the oily residue with acidulated water to recover the remaining alkaloids. This process is exceedingly tedious, and long drawn out. If the alcohol be recovered from the percolate as first obtained, and to the concentrated liquid an equal quantity of water be added, and then the paraffin, the whole being heated and stirred well for a few minutes, all the fat and oil will be absorbed by the paraffin, and may be removed on congealing. This paraffin may then be washed with acetic acid water until all the alkaloids are removed. The whole evaporated to the proper consistency, or dried as the case may be.

S. E. Stramorium seed. The Pharmacopæa directs that this extract be made by percolating with dilute alcohol and evaporating the percolate. But in practice it is rather difficult to obtain a perfect extract by this method alone, due to the fixed oil present in the seed. For the removal of this oil the British Pharmacopæa directs previous percolation with ether, and Prof. Caspari suggests benzin. I have never tried either of these, but I do not see how they could be better than paraffin.

The details to be carried out as named under nux vomica, namely, to percolate as directed by the U. S. P. recover the alcohol and treat the residue with paraffin.

If the advantages claimed be enumerated they would be that the paraffin is easier and more economical to use. In the case of deodorized opium, one has to recover the ether, and it is seldom that you get it all back, the same thing applies to the nux vomica process. In case of the stramorim a previous percolation is avoided. I do not know the exact proportions of paraffin necessary for the different preparations, and it would be intersting to know just how much oil a given quantity of paraffin will absorb.

On motion, the paper was referred to the Committee on Publication.

MR. CASPARI: There is no doubt that the suggestions of Mr. Barnett regarding the use of paraffin are of great value, and will probably be given serious consideration by the Committee on Revision of the coming pharmacopæia. The matter, of course, is not new, and I do not think that Mr. Barnett claims that at all. Up to the present time it has been largely opposed by manufacturers, large and small.

The fact that paraffin will extract the oily matter and odors from certain drugs has been utilized for some years past.

MR. DOHME: The subject on which I wanted to speak is rather addressed to Professor Caspari than to this paper, in regard to the new pharmacopæia and making extract of nux vomica by using 10 per cent. acetic acid. I believe, as chairman of the Special Committee on Extracts, Professor Caspari has made some experiments in reference to this particular question. I would like to know what his experience has been as to the effect of such an evaporation of acid solution on alkaloids. Under ordinary conditions we should assume that it would decompose the alkaloid, and not having had any experience in that regard, I would be much interested in knowing whether there has been any assay made of the finished product and whether there has been any perceptible decomposition in the strychnine.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: I shall be very glad to answer that question, because it has been my duty as a member of the Committee on Extracts and Fluid Extracts to have assigned to me by the Chairman the subject of extracts and powdered extracts. The alkaloid is not affected by such treatment. The matter of percolating nux vomica with 10 per cent. acetic acid—that is the plan I have suggested to our sub-committee on extracts to be placed before the general committee. The matter of extracts has not been brought before the general committee. I found very little difference between the two methods, and finally gave up the second method. Experiments were also made by Dr. E. H. Squibb. In

using a 10 per cent. solution of acetic acid there may be a very slight hydrolosis, but it is exceedingly slight.

PRESIDENT: We will next hear Mr. Dunning's paper on "Adulterated Beeswax."

ADULTERATED BEESWAX.

The determination of the purity of waxes and fats is probably the most difficult analytical work the pharmacist is likely to undertake.

This is so because the substances are never simple, but usually consist of several classes of hydrocarbon derivatives, the physical and often chemical properties, of which are so similar that they are difficult both of separation and identification. Moreover the physical and chemical properties of likely adulterants so closely resemble those of the constituents of the substance as a whole, that adulteration is not readily detected.

Wax consists of cerotic and melissic acids, myricyl palmitate, myricyl alcohol, ceryl and another alcohol. That is, wax contains free acids, a compound ether and alcohols, also unsaturated fatty acids.

It will be observed from the above description of wax that it is indeed a complex substance. Although this is the case, yet wax is definite in nature. Pure wax has uniform specific gravity 965-975; melting point from 63 to 65 degrees. It is acted upon by solvents in a characteristic manner, being completely soluble in warm ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils; partially soluble in benzol; sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, but almost completely so in hot alcohol. It is insoluble in water

The free acids and compound ether of beeswax should exist in definite proportion. This may be ascertained by the neutralization of the free acids, and the saponification of the compound ether with alcoholic standard alkali, under proper conditions. The result should be that the free acids exist in the proportion of 19 to 21, ether 73 to 76, and the entire saponification factor, the acid and ether numbers added together, should be from 92 to 95. The ether number should be about 3.7 as great as the acid number, this being known as the ratio.

These numbers refer respectively to the number of milligrams of alkali hydro-oxide that are required to neutralize the free acid in one gram of the wax, the number of milligrams of alkali that are required to saponify the compound ether in one gram of wax, and the number of milligrams necessary to both neutralize the acids and saponify the ether in one gram of wax, which is found by adding together acid and ether numbers as was before explained.

These numbers are ascertained according to Von Hubl by warming five grams of the wax with 20 Cc., 95 p. c. alcohol, titrating, while shaking and keeping hot, with N/2 alkali, noting the number Cc. required; this gives the acid number, as the free acids are soluble in hot alcohol. To this mixture is added 25 Cc. N/2 KOH alcoholic, and the whole heated forty-five minutes on water bath. The excess of alkali is then estimated with N/2 HCl or N/2 H₂ SO₄. The number Cc. required for saponification gives the ether number. Buckner says it is desirable to use free flame and reflux condenser during saponification.

Wax is no longer adulterated with heavy mineral substances as they are readily detected by its simple solution. It may be adulterated, however, with ceresin or paraffin, saponification O, fatty acids (raise the acid number), Japan wax, saponification numbers 224, carnuba wax, 93; spermaceti, 108; stearin, 196; resin, 194.

These adulterants may be so scientifically mixed with wax, some to lower the numbers, and some to raise them, until the numbers become so balanced as to correspond to the requirements of wax. Yet there are individual tests in cases of this kind, which will certainly discover the adulterant.

So it must be concluded that in the analysis of fats and wax all the tests must be taken into consideration, one to corroborate the other.

Ceresin or paraffin, the more common adulterant, having no acid, ether or saponification factor, thereby lowering these numbers when added to wax, may also be detected by special tests.

SPECIAL TESTS FOR PARAFFIN.

According to the Pharmacopæa, if five gms. of wax is heated with 25 Cc. sulphuric acid (strong) for fifteen minutes at 165 degrees Centigrade, it will be destroyed, and if paraffin be present it will separate upon the addition of water, after cooling.

In the experience of the writer about 30 per cent. of paraffin must be present to detect it by the sulphuric acid test. As it remains mixed with the heavy carbonized mass and does not separate to any appreciable extent even after repeated heatings and washings.

If this test be modified so that the black carbonized mass is washed free of sulpuric acid, dried on a water bath after mixing with asbestos, and then extracted with petroleum ether, paraffin will be obtained, if present, though not the amount originally present, for some of the paraffin is destroyed while heating at 165 degrees Centigrade with sulphuric acid.

D. Robineaud extracts one gram of wax with 50 Cc. cold ether. Residue must not be less .5 gram. Because of the difficulty of separating the ether from the residue, the writer offers a modification, though not absolutely accurate it is thought approximate.

If one gram finely shaved wax be extracted with 50 Cc. cold ether and 25 Cc. of the filtrate quickly collected and allowed to evaporate, the residue should not weigh more than .25.

The following, suggested by the writer, relates to the specific heat of this class of substances:

If five grams paraffin be subjected to the heat originating from a definite amount of paraffin heated to 120 degrees Centigrade in an oil bath, it will require eighteen seconds to raise the temperature from 80 to 90 degrees Centigrade. Besides these tests for paraffin there are special tests for other adulterants.

Fats, fatty acids, Japan wax, may be detected by saponifying with strong alkali, when it should separate on cooling without rendering liquid opaque, and the filtrate should not be precipitated by the addition of HCL.

Wax boiled several minutes with five times volume of nitric acid should not render liquid red brown upon the addition of an excess of ammonia water. Absence of resin,

The writer examined three samples of wax, two were white and one yellow. These will be designated by numerals.

Sample No. 1.—Very white, breaking with a snap, producing a granular fracture, having characteristic odor and taste.

No. 2.—Slight yellowish tint, bending slightly before breaking, having characteristic odor and taste.

No. 3.—Pale yellow, having charactristic odor and taste, bending before breaking.

| , | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Spr. G | .960 | .945 | .943 |
| M. P | 65° C. | 62° C. | 60° C. |
| Solubility | 0. K. | O. K. | O. K. |
| Fats and soap | None. | None. | None. |
| Paraffin) | | | |
| Paraffin | None. | None. | None. |
| U. S. P | | | |
| Paraffin Modific. test | None. | Present. | Present. |
| Resin | None. | None. | Present. |
| Ether, residue | 0 = | | _ |
| | .27 | .32 | .29 |
| Acid, No | .27 19.04 | .32 | .29 34.36 |
| • | | | |
| Acid, No. | 19.04 | 15.68 | 34.36 |
| Acid. No | 19.04 75.65 | 15.68 56.14 | 34.36 58.63 |
| Acid, No | 19.04 75.65 94.6 3.8 | 15.68 56.14 71.82 | 34.36 58.63 92.99 |

Sample No. 1.—In all respects correspond very nearly to the requirements, and is therefore thought to be pure.

Sample No. 2.—Besides its appearance indicating the possibility of adulteration, has a low specific gravity, low melting point, high ether solubility, low acid number, low ether number, proper ratio, and a low saponification number, also low specific heat. All of the differences point to adulteration with paraffin 15 to 20 per cent.

Sample No. 3.—Like No. 2, its general appearance might indicate adulteration. The specific gravity is very low, melting point is low, ether solubility somewhat high, and number is exceedingly; high ether number is low, while ratio is entirely out of proportion. Finally, the specific heat is low, owing to the fact that the sample of No. 3 was small and ran out, the writer was unable to entirely finish his investigation of this sample, yet the tests indicate that there is something radically wrong with its composition—two adulterants, resin and paraffin, being detected; whether there were more the author is unable to state.

PRESIDENT: If there is no discussion on this paper, it will take its usual course.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: In connection with this subject of examining wax for adulterations; some time ago I had offered to me a sample of wax by a very innocent-looking unsophistocated man, who came into my store in the usual garb of a verdant countryman. He drew forth from a sack three or four large cakes of wax and put them on a table and offered them at a very low price. I remarked that it was remarkably clean wax, and I applied small pieces of them to my sense of smell, and I could smell the bee very faintly in it, and I called my young man to come out and see this beautiful wax. The would-be salesman was very jubilant in the prospect of making a big sale. I suppose there were twenty or thirty pounds of it, and when my young man came out I called his attention to the beautiful appearance of the wax and asked him if he noted anything peculiar about it. The young man said "No." I asked him if he noticed the concave depression in each cake, and then the would-be salesman pricked up his ears. Whenever you see that deep concave depression in wax, I said, it is adulterated by at least 50 per cent. I didn't have much time to explain to my country friend, for he picked up the bag and got out of the door so fast I didn't have time. You

must also look at the surface of the wax., Pure wax always congeals at its surface, but you must always be on the lookout for deep depressions when wax is offered cheaply.

Report of Legislative Committee, read by Mr. Beck.

To the President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

GENTLEMEN:— It is with pleasure and gratification that I have the honor of submitting the annual report for the past year's work of this committee.

I am informed by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, former chairman of the committee, who served you so well, and who was compelled to resign, owing to a long spell of sickness which compelled him to be home for a couple of months.

The committee held several meetings at the Maryland College of Pharmacy building, and at the office of Sharp & Dohme, and agreed to ask the last legislature to add several amendments to the present law now in force. After several meetings, as stated before, the following amendments which were printed and ready for the work of the committee, of which you will find herewith a copy for your perusal (Copy attached).

Early in March last, a meeting of the Legislative Committee was ealled at the home of Dr. Hancock, and I was asked to attend it, which I accepted and attended. A few days later I received the following letter notifying me of the selection and appointment as a member of the Legislative Committee and its chairman, which I duly considered and accepted (letter).

There being but twenty days left in which to accomplish anything at the legislature then in session at Annapolis, it was found necessary to get to work quick and hustle. In the meantime a new pharmacy bill had been introduced, and having its second reading in the House, required attention. At the same time an anti-narcotic bill had been introduced by its advocates, which proved to be objectionable to the retailers, jobbers and proprietors. After the article appeared in print many letters and telegrams were received from different parts of the country, protesting against its passage in the strongest terms. It was clearly seen that the measure was too radical to attempt at this time, and it was held up in the committee.

Several members of your committee visited Annapolis on March 15, 1904., and after a thorough canvass made of the members of the House and Senate, it was found that to attempt to add the amendments sug-

gested by the committee to the present pharmacy law, would mean that four or five counties of the State would ask to be exempted, and would destroy the aims and interest of the work already accomplished. Accordingly, we set to work on saving the one that was in existence, and to prevent the passage of the bill which aimed to take its place. This bill came up for its third reading in the House the following day. I saw delegate Becker and asked him to withdraw it, as he had introduced it and championed its passage, and seeing that he was determined in his efforts, your committee immediately took steps to have it referred back to the Committee on Hygiene, where it simply died a natural death.

In the meantime anti-narcotic bills were receiving consideration by the advocates of the various bills. It was agreed at the meeting of the Legislative Committee at Dr. Hancock's house, as stated before, to draft a plain cocaine and morphia bill, when at this time it was agreed to by the majority of those present, and your committee went immediately to work to bring about the results with this end in view.

It was found necessary first to get rid of the pending measures that proved to be objectionable from the number of protests received from different parts of the country as well as at home.

Delegate Roth, who had introduced one of these measures, soon saw that it was impossible to pass it, and after a lengthy conference with your chairman, the present law now in force was agreed on, which we think will prove satisfactory to nearly all concerned, and if enforced will bring about the desired results (attach copy).

Your committee aided very materially in passing the Trading Stamp Bill, which is now in force. Your chairman was also chairman of the Old Town Merchants and Manufacturer's Association special committee who furnished the money and influence to force its passage in conjunction with your committee and a committee from the Baltimore Retail Druggists Association.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. Beck. Chairman.

PRESIDENT: We will next have the report of the Committee on Membership, which will be read by Dr. Hynson.

Report of Committee on Membership.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Membership has the honor of reporting considerable systematic work and very scant results.

Early in the year the members residing in Baltimore agreed that one should direct his energies upon the city pharmacists, many of whom he visited every business day; another, an active member of the Drug Clerks' Association, was to solicit members from the clerks, while the other was to try his powers upon the county pharmacists, with results as follows: from city owners, six new members; from the clerks, two, and from the counties, seven. The members of committee in counties were requested to solicit new members from surrounding districts. One writes he has not been able to do anything from want of time, the other has not reported.

That the methods and efforts of your committee have been strictly unsuccessful is freely admitted and that they may not be followed by our successors, we will attempt to describe them in sufficient detail to prevent their use.

Upon the city pharmacists and clerks, polite, persuasive measures were employed. Statements were made showing what the Association had done, how it might concern the interests of pharmacists of the State, its educational force and the social enjoyment it offered.

The work upon the county pharmacists consisted first in securing as nearly a perfect list of the registered pharmacists and registered assistants of the State, as possible; from this were stricken all members in good standing and all delinquents. Thirty personal letters were written to as many pharmacists in different parts of the State, a few to members, asking them to get their neighbors to become members, but the larger majority were to non-members. Two replies, one from a member and one from an ex-member, were received, but no applications. After several weeks a second letter was sent to ten of these parties. One reply from a member followed. Ten personal letters were written by your chairman to that many delinquents; a copy of the letter is submitted with this report. Finally, one hundred and fifty circular letters, copy of which is also submitted, were sent out; fifty in sealed envelopes and one hundred unsealed. From these three applications have been received two from the sealed letters and one from the unsealed circulars. To fifty application blanks sent out, had been added, after the statement of fees, etc., "which are enclosed, herewith." One came back.

With these statements your committee would most respectfully suggest that the Committee on Ethics consider (?) the propriety of adding one more number to the code, to read somewhat as follows:

"It is becoming to a pharmacist, as to any other gentleman, that he make courteous and prompt acknowledgment of any polite communications he may receive."

Your committee would add more seriously that it is of the opinion that the success and usefulness of any association does not by any means depends upon the size of its membership, but almost entirely upon the quality thereof. Also that membership too easily obtained, or that it is too freely handed around, is not of a kind that is greatly valued, and your committee further believes that if steps were now taken to more carefully select applications and rigorously ostracise the dishonorable; make that understood that membership in this association means something; is really an honor that may be sought after with credit and held with pride; then, soon, all the truly reputable and desirable pharmacists of our State would be knocking at our doors and not we at theirs.

Respectfully submitted,

Hy. P. Hynson, Chairman.

June 14, 1904.

Dear Sir:—As chairman of the Committee on Membership, which I am trying to increase. I write you to express my regret at finding you have not taken very much interest in the Association, in the last few years. I cannot believe that you want to drop out, although it so appears from the Treasurer's report. If you will remit the dues that you are owing, I will do every thing in my power to reinstate you, and I am confident you will feel very much better if you were again in good standing. I do not want you to think me officious in the matter, but I am so greatly interested in the pharmacists of our State that I would like to see them benefited by membership in the Association that has done so much good for them already, and would be able to do much more if it had better support.

Hoping to hear from you and that you will attend the meeting at Mt. Holly Inn, on the 21-24th, inclusive, of this month, I am,

Yours faithfully,

DEAR SIR:—Although you are registered under the pharmacy law, you are not a member of the Pharmaceutical Association which, after years of effort and against persistent opposition, secured its enactment. This same Association must be depended upon to preserve, improve and properly enforce this law, and it should have the help and encouragement of every registered pharmacist in the State.

Besides offering the organization necessary to protect the interests of the druggists of Maryland, the Association offers much in an educational way and much of social enjoyment. A professional or business man's views are no doubt greatly enlarged by association with the

leaders in his particular line, and it cannot be successfully denied that the leading men of the country are active believers in organizations and will be always found where an association is in session.

As chairman of the Committee on Membership I should be very glad to receive your application, blank for which is enclosed herewith.

The next meeting will be held at Mt. Holly Inn, a beautiful resort, just within the city limits. June 21 to 24, inclusive. You would be cordially welcomed, even if you do not conclude just now to become a member.

Hoping to hear from you in any event, I am Yours fraternally,

HENRY P. HYNSON, Chairman, 423 N. Charles St., Balto.

June Eleventh.

Mr. Hynson also read the following letter from Smithsburg:

SMITHSBURG, MD., June 14, 1904.

Mr. H. P. Hynson.

Dear Sir:—Your letter was forwarded to me some time ago, have been exceedingly busy trying to get opened, overlooked your letter, hence the lateness of my reply.

In regards to my work for members. I did very little work outside of the Retail Clerks' Association, as my time was very limited.

The young men there were very much in favor of joining, but just at the time did not suit most of them.

The fire, coming when it did, and practically destroying our Association, did not have the chance of having another meeting before leaving the city. I think the majority of the clerks could be gotten to join the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association if some one were to go and see them and make them realize just what it meant. It should not be such that they have to be begged to come in: but, if they had the right spirit, they would come forward without having to be gone after. As we all know the sticking quality of the Paltimore drug clerk for one another is very poor, just so he has a good thing of it he pays no attention across the street if his fellow clerk is making a living or not.

I hope you will all have a most successful meeting at Mt. Holly Inn this year.

I certainly would like very much to be present. This is my first week to be opened, so would not suit to leave just now.

Kindly remember me to any friends that may inquire, I am Sincerely yours,

GUY C. WISOTZKE.

Mr. Hynson also proposed a list of names, as follows, to the Association for membership:

| ALLEN, H. W | Oak and 25th Sts., Baltimore, Md. |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| | 516 N. Carrollton Ave., Baltimore, Md. |
| CAMPBELL, GEO. D | Lonaconing, Md. |
| CARSON, Dr. W. C | Port Deposit, Md. |
| | Brunswick, Md. |
| | 1100 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md. |
| | 1237 Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md. |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 19 U St., N. W., Washington, D. C. |
| | Brunswick, Md. |
| | 2120 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md. |
| | 2205 15th St., Walbrook, Md. |
| | |
| | 1601 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md. |
| | |
| | 225 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md. |
| | Elkton, Md. |
| VOLKMAR, C. A | 906 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md. |
| | |

On motion, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Association for the names mentioned, and they were declared duly elected to membership.

Mr. Meredith proposed the names of Edward B. Dayhoff, of Hagerstown, and Ephraim Bacon, Roland Park. Mr. Fouch proposed the name of Charles Ellicott, of Baltimore.

On motion, a vote of thanks was given to the Committee on Membership, and Mr. Hynson's bill of \$5.40, expenses, was ordered paid.

On motion of Mr. Schulze, a rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Beck, Chairman, and the other members of the Legislative Committee.

PRESIDENT: We will next hear the report of the Committee on Journal.

Report of committee read by Mr. Hynson.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., June 18, 1904.

Mr. H. P. Hynson, Chairman., Baltimore, Md.

MY DEAR SIR: -After giving the question of the advisability of the publishing of the monthly or quarterly journal in lieu of the regular annual proceedings of the meetings of the State Association my closest attention and thought. I beg to write you that in my humble judgment the project would be an impossible task from the practical viewpoint of expense. At the present time the committee, which has in charge the matter of securing advertisements for the State proceedings, finds that it is the task of no small pretension to secure the needed number to cover the cost of our annual proceedings at the present rate of advertisement. I find that it would be necessary to secure the same number of advertisements as at the present time but at double the cost to the advertiser, or it will be necessary to secure double the number of advertisers at the present rate. Now speaking from the experience which I have gained from my several years' experience as chairman of the Executive Committee, I would draw the deduction that both hypotheses will be found to develop impossible conditions were we to attempt to put them into execution, and I very much fear that were we to try this experiment we would find some advertisers who would be looking for just such an opportunity to cut out entirely just such advertisement as our State proceedings include, thus working hardship upon our Treasurer, which will place him in a position from which the Association will only be able to extricate him by the expediency of increasing annual dues, in which case the membership of the Association would be bereft of at least one-third of its present membership, for there are a number with whom I am personally acquainted who would be glad to drop out on just such a provocation. This is the proposition as I see it, and based upon the facts as I find them, and is aside from the possibility of the non-support of the members from the literary point of view. It is also apart from my own views on the subject, as said before, it is merely as I see it, from the practical points of expense, etc., at my command.

Hoping this will serve to indicate my observations apart from my views on the subject until I see you and have the pleasure of talking the matter over with you on Wednesday at the Inn, believe me, Mr. Hynson.

Very respectfully,

H. LIONEL MEREDITH, P. D.

In his address at the semi-annual meeting, President Brown included the following:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—In the short time that we have been connected with the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association we have been impressed with the necessity of some better method of keeping alive the fraternal spirit, maintaining a more lively interest in one another and in matters of general pharmaceutical importance. We think there could be no better way than by the medium of a trade journal published under the direction of this Association. It could be the official organ of the officers of this body, but might be open to all branches of the pharmaceutical work and interests in the city and State, the Maryland College of Pharmacy, the Baltimore Retail Druggists Association, the Alumni M. C. P., Journal Club and many others. The subscription price could be made small, as no doubt enough advertisements could be secured to pay the cost of publication. To bring the subject before you we suggest that a committee of five be appointed to give the subject careful consideration and report at the next annual convention. Of course, it would mean a great deal of work for those who would have the matter in charge, but we have the talent, if it could be prevailed upon to take up the work."

The association accepted the suggestion as worthy of consideration and authorized the appointment of a committee, which now begs to report. It was understood by the chairman and, seemingly, by all present at the semi-annual meeting, that the proposed journal would take the place of the proceedings, as heretofore published; that the matter appearing in that form would make up most of the matter that would appear in the journal. It seems, from an expression made to Dr. Hancock, the President did not so intend it and contemplated the publication of a journal in *addition* to the proceedings, as heretofore.

Although misunderstanding the President's suggestion, the work of the committee will not have been lost; if it throws any light upon the subject and assists the Association in coming to a conclusion, regarding a matter which must be admitted by all, is one of very great importance. Members of the committee were furnished with the following information, which had been carefully obtained by the Chairman.

The cost of publishing proceedings:

| 1902 | \$ 250 00 |
|---------|---------------|
| 1903 | 188 00 |
| | |
| Average | \$ 219 00 |

Receipts for advertisements:

| 1902 | | 237 00 |
|-------|------|------------|
| .1903 | | 230 00 |

| Average | \$ 233 00 |
|---------|---------------|

The cost of publishing the proceedings with advertisements in twelve numbers will be about \$515.00; the same amount of matter published in four numbers would cost about \$485.00. Double rate for advertisements might be secured on account of these appearing twelve times oftener, making them amount to \$460.00. If the price secured can be made three times as much, or \$45.00 per page, the revenue will be 690.00.

Our efficient Secretary has kindly agreed to edit, manage and circulate the twelve publications for the small increase of \$50.00. In response to the request that members of their committees communicate their several views to the chairman he received the following:

My Dear Sir:—Your letter received several days ago and has had my careful attention, and I am sorry to be so late in reporting to you.

You will not be surprised to learn that I do not think favorably of President Brown's recommendation to publish a journal as the organ of the Association. The committee, of which we are members, I trust, may carefully consider the gravity of the subject. I object to the proposition.

- Because the annual proceedings are more convenient, less expensive and not so likely to be lost.
- b. Because it would impose a greater financial burden than the Association could bear.
- It would likely create factions and final dismemberment of the Association.

In conversation with Mr. Brown, he informed me that it was not his idea to do away with the published annual proceedings.

I understand, from your letter, that the proceedings would be published in the journal, quarterly or monthly. In either case the journal would, in my opinion, collapse in less than one year, if we are to judge from former efforts of the kind. It will be a dangerous experiment and I most object on that account, also.

Yours truly.

J. F. HANCOCK.

Dear Sir:—Your letter to the members of the committee appointed to consider the proposition to publish a monthly journal instead of the single volume of proceedings of the State Association was duly received.

It seems to me that the details as to the nature of the proposed publication are too meagre for one to express an opinion as to the 'advisability of a change from the present custom. If the twelve numbers are to contain only the minutes of the annual meeting, some parts of these will appear so late that they will be ancient history. If other

items not connected with the annual meeting are introduced, the amount of matter will be increased, which would increase the expense of the publication, or necessitate a trimming down of the minutes of the meeting, which latter may appear undesirable to some members. Many of these items would be of interest only to the Baltimore members.

The revenue from advertisements should be definitely ascertained, so that we may know whether the treasury is able to meet the difference between it and the total cost of publication. It is possible that some of the advertisers may not be willing to pay double rates.

I think a definite plan as to the nature of matter to be published and the order of its appearance should be mapped out by a committee, at the annual meeting, a year hence, such a committee having the benefit of the varied views that no doubt will be expressed in the coming meeting.

Yours very truly,

DANIEL BASE.

MR. MEREDITH'S LETTER.

The Chairman announced himself to the other members of the committee as being in favor of a trial of the scheme. The scheme to publish the matter, which now appears in a single booklet of about one hundred and fifty pages, in twelve separate numbers, together with reports of committees, notices, etc., as may seem desirable, of course, with the understanding that the actual minutes of the annual or semi-annual meeting and a general report of same would be published in the first number following the meeting, and that the other matter such as addresses, reports and papers, would be published in subsequent editions and be given to members in "broken doses," which would be better borne by their pharmaceutical stomachs and more surely and more advantageously assimilated.

Such publications by Associations have greatly increased the membership and usefulness of all bodies that have tried them. Communications to members, of this kind, are really the only benefits derived by at least 75 per cent, of the members of such Associations. Probably that percentage of our members get no other benefits at all.

The little difference between the cost of a quarterly and monthly publication, added the chairman, puts the former out of the question, and the possibility of getting at least double rate for advertisements seems unquestionable. After adding \$50.00 for Secretary and \$35.00 for postage and incidentals, the whole cost will amount to \$600.00. If no more than \$450.00 can be secured for advertisements, it will leave a small deficiency to be paid out of the Association's treasury with the prospect of increasing the membership sufficiently to recover this difference.

The Association thus has the views of four members of the committee who have given the matter their best thought. No doubt the other member will give his views when the report is discussed.

We feel that we are fortunate in being able to submit herewith a communication, received by Secretary Schulze from the "Apothecary," which bears closely upon the subject of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

HY. P. HYNSON.

MR. HYNSON: In order to bring this matter before the Association, I wish to make a motion which I expect to be voted down; but I wish to make it nevertheless. I move that the Secretary and Executive Committee be empowered to undertake the publication of this journal, the proceedings included, with such other matter as they may see fit.

MR. MEREDITH: In seconding that motion, I wish to say that I do not think it would be a success. Our treasury is not in financial condition to attempt any such innovation as this. I do not think it is advisable to attempt it. You will find it very difficult to collect any additional assessments. A large number of members are kept in on account of personal reasons, or they may have a competitor who is in the Association, and they do not drop out for that reason.

DR. HANCOCK: I oppose this proposition for the reasons that have been stated by Mr. Meredith. I believe it would result in ruin to the Association, and I don't believe anyone would subscribe to the journal except under pressure. I don't think it would last six months.

The question being called for, the motion was lost.

MR. HYNSON: I have a communication from "The Apothecary" which I would like to read if there is no objection.

THE APOTHECARY AND NEW ENGLAND DRUGGIST.

To the Secretary Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Louis Schulze, Baltimore, Md.

MY DEAR SIR:—We understand that your Association is considering the matter of printing the reports of your proceedings serially and that you hold your meetings semi-annually. It has occurred to us that we can make you a good proposition in connection with a proposition that we are making to a number of associations.

We inclose you a folder showing some of the associations who have adopted our proposition, some of them being very strong ones. We are also sending you under another wrapper three copies of the May issue of our journal and three copies of the June issue. First, however, a preliminary word:

"The Apothecary" is the only journal in America owned and published by retail pharmacists and devoted to the encouragement of local organization, the emelioration of the cut-price evil and the more perfect fraternization of druggists. This journal is published by a corporation composed of hundreds of retail pharmacists at present engaged in business in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, who recognize the need of a publication that would voice their opinions without fear or favor, independent in its character and not dominated or influenced by the advertising patronage of the proprietary or wholesale interests.

Capitalized for \$50,000.00, a sum sufficient to ensure its continuous publication, it employs a very efficient corps of editors and news correspondents, while its pharmaceutical and scientific departments will be ably conducted. A department of Newer Remedies, conducted by Prof. Coblentz, who writes for no other journal, will be recognized as of great value to all progressive and up-to-date pharmacists, and the special articles which will be featurized and conducted by able writers will be of great interest. It is designed more especially to cultivate more cordial relations between the various local organizations throughout the country and, as an organization journal, deserves and desires your support.

Now for the proposition that we make to your organization:

Upon receipt of a communication from your Secretary, informing us that your organization has voted to subscribe for "The Apothecary" for one year, paying for the same fifty cents per year for each member in good standing, and enclosing the list of the names of such members, we will agree to serve you as follows: To each member named in your list we will forward "The Apothecary" for one year from the time specified, notifying the party that such subscription is a complimentary gift from your organization. Upon a list of names being furnished of

druggists not members of your Association, we will send them sample copies of our journal from time to time, stating that upon notification by your Secretary that they have become members of the organization, they will receive the journal free of charge for one year. This is done to assist you in obtaining an increased membership and encourage pharmacists who are inclined to procrastinate to join immediately. To all members not in good standing we will dispatch a sample copy with a communication, stating that upon remitting their dues to the Secretary they will obtain the privilege of this premium, thus supplementing the efforts of your Secretary in a very effectual manner.

Furthermore (and this is the most important item of our proposition to your Association), we will, in case of subscription to our journal as above described, print your proceedings in serial order monthly, provided not more than sixteen pages are required for each of your semi-annual meetings, without any cost to your Association. From the sample numbers of our journal you will see what a page in our journal means as against a page of the ordinary printed book of proceedings. Sixteen pages of our journal would be equivalent to fifty or so of the ordinary book. We figure that it would make two and two-thirds pages or three thousand words in each issue for six months for each meeting.

You would thus get your proceedings published at a less cost than if you hired the work done, and your members would be getting a year's subscription of a good journal. At the same time we will print pictures of officers and will do everything to stimulate interest in your membership.

We shall be pleased to have you present this proposition for action at the next meeting of your Association. At the same time we are writing to President W. E. Brown of your city, and to A. R. L. Dohme, Roland Park, Baltimore local Secretary, submitting the same proposition.

We think that it will be very timely in view of the fact that you are considering the matter of publishing your proceedings from time to time and not all at once. We do not see why this would not be just the opportunity which your membership desire. It will certainly curtail your expenses somewhat and will give your members a premium for membership in the Association.

Yours very truly,

N. E. Druggist Pub. Co. Joseph C. Hagar, Act. Treas.

MR. BECK: We have with us Mr. Sheldon, and he might enlighten us a little on the attitude of the paper.

MR. SHELDON: Mr. President, I met the editor of this paper, Mr. Strang, some months ago, and he outlined to me their policy. They have recently very largely increased the list of subscribers to their paper, and at a meeting of the Philadelphia Association, Mr. Strang gave a very interesting talk upon the purposes of the paper. They went into the proposition, and from all reports they are very well satisfied with it, and they have a very strong organization there of some five or six hundred members. The paper is right there in the interests of druggists.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I move you that this matter be referred to a committee of three, to report Friday morning.

The motion being seconded and carried, the Chair appointed Dr. Hancock and Messrs. Dohme and Morgan as the committee.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.



In Memoriam

CHAS. L. BAKER

J. W. COOK

THOS. J. JENKINS



FOURTH SESSION.

Thursday, June 23-9.30 A. M.

The fourth business session was called to order at 9.30 A. M. by President Brown.

The minutes of the previous session were read by the Secretary and approved.

The report of the Committee on President's Address was read by Mr. McKinney. On motion, the address was amended to include the names of Mr. Thomas J. Jenkins and Mr. Cook among deceased members.

Your committee thinks the Association should be congratulated on the able address of the President.

We agree with him in the recommendation that the Association support the N. A. R. D. resolution relating to the reduction of the tax on alcohol, also to endorse supporting the Mann Bill relating to patents on foreign medicines.

We agree with him in his suggestion to the legislative committee in regard to the "poison law," and in having the "anti-narcotic law" apply to nostrums. We recommend that favorable action be taken on his suggestion as to a memorial page in the proceedings of the Association, to Mr. Charles L. Baker, J. W. Cook and Thos. J. Jenkins.

Committee. CHAS. H. WARE, Chairman. ROBT. S. MCKINNEY.
C. C. CASPARI, JR.

After a recess of ten minutes the Association proceeded to nominate candidates as officers from the floor in lieu of a report from the Nominating Committee. Mr. Meredith, of Hagerstown, and Mr. Beck, of Baltimore, being the nominees for the office of

President, a ballot was taken and resulted in the election of Mr. Meredith. On motion, the election of Mr. Meredith was declared unanimous.

The following officers were elected:

First Vice-President—Mercer Brown, Wye' Mills, Md. Second Vice-President—H. L. Troxel, Baltimore, Md. Third Vice-President—William Campbell, Lonaconing, Md. Secretary—Owen C. Smith, Baltimore, Md. Treasurer—H. R. Rudy, Hagerstown, Md.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles Morgan, Chairman, Baltimore, Md. D. R. Millard, Baltimore, Md. T. J. Holland, Centreville, Md.

PRESIDENT: We will now take up the discussion of the laws relating to pharmacy passed by the last session of the Legislature.

SECRETARY: The laws passed by the last Legislature relating to pharmacy were three, possibly four. One was the antinarcotic law, or law against habit-forming drugs, which is really the Beal bill amended. We can proceed to consider that if it is desired, and another one that did not originate with us—that prohibiting the use of wood alcohol. That, of course, concerns the pharmacists who are using wood alcohol. Another law is the one regarding trading stamp people, which compels them to place a face value on their stamps. The other law relating to pharmacists was that giving the Pharmacy Board better facilities for carrying on its work, and needs no discussion.

MR. HYNSON: I would like to interrupt just for a moment to introduce a young man from Port Deposit, Mr. Carson.

MR. CARSON: I did not expect to come before this Association in any prominent way, but I have been much pleased with this meeting, and I want to ask you to come up to Port Deposit

next year. I think you would enjoy a visit there very much. Among the attractions is the great Tome Institute, of which you all know. It has an endowment of more than \$3,000,000, and is an interesting place to visit. I am sorry to have to say good-bye to you this morning, and hope I will have the pleasure of welcoming you next year to our town.

MR. CORNING: I am sure we would all like to go to Port Deposit, but there is a question in my mind as to whether Port Deposit will be there that long. You know the river up there changes the map quite often.

MR. CARSON: I have lived there seventy years. It has been there that long.

MR. McKINNEY: There was a question asked me a few days ago by a brother pharmacist after the passage of the pharmacy law—rather the law relating to the sale of narcotic drugs. He asked me if I knew of such a law having been passed, and I told him that there had, and he wanted to know where he could see a copy of it; and I told him that I saw it in the Baltimore American. He said that he supposed according to that, that we were not even allowed to sell laudanum without a prescription, and I told him I didn't think it applied to that. But I thought I would bring the matter up before the meeting here and see what the sense of the Association is on the subject. I am not very clear on the law myself.

MR. MILLARD: I can say for his information that a reasonable construction of the law is necessary as to alkaloids and alkaloidal strength. That is the way it has been construed in other States.

SECRETARY: I have a copy of the law here, and it seems to me very simple.

TRADE IN NARCOTIC DRUGS.

An Act to provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in certain narcotic drugs and to regulate the sale thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, furnish or give away cocaine, salts of cocaine or preparations containing any cocaine or salts of cocaine, or any morphine, eucaine, salts of eucaine, or preparations containing any eucaine or salts of eucaine, except upon the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine, which order or prescription shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, of if ordered by a practitioner of veterinary medicine shall state the kind of animal for which ordered, and shall be signed by the person giving the prescription or order. Such written order or prescription shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm or corporation who shall compound or dispense the articles ordered or prescribed, and it shall not be recompounded or dispensed a second time, except upon the written order of the original prescriber; provided, however, that the above provisions shall not apply to preparations containing not more than one-half grain of morphine, or not more than one-sixteenth grain of cocaine. in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce; provided, also, that the above provisions shall not apply to preparations recommended in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and a caution against habitual use, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "for external use only;" and provided, further, that the above provisions shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers and manufacturers to retail druggists nor to sales at retail by retail druggists to regular practitioners of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine, nor to sales made to manufacturers of proprietary or pharmaceutical preparations for use in the manufacture of such preparations, nor to sales to hospitals, colleges, scientific or public institutions: and provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the sale or manufacture of any bona fide patent or proprietary medicine.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any practitioner of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine to furnish to or to prescribe for the use of any habitual user of the same any cocaine, eucaine or morphine, or any salt or compound of cocaine, eucaine or morphine, or any preparation containing cocaine, eucaine or morphine or their salts, and it shall be unlawful for any practitioner of dentistry to prescribe any of the foregoing substances for any person not under his treatment in the regular line of his profession, or for any practitioner of veterinary medicine to prescribe any of the foregoing substances for the use of any human being; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent any lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine from prescribing in good faith for the use of any habitual user of narcotic drugs such substances as he may deem necessary for the treatment of such habit.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for the first offense shall be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25.) dollars nor more than fifty (\$50) dollars, and upon conviction for the second offense shall be fined not less than fifty (\$50) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, and upon conviction for a third offense and all subsequent offenses shall be fined not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and shall be imprisoned in jail for not more than six months; it shall be the duty of the grand jury to make presentments for violations of this Act.

Section 4. Be is further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 12, 1904.

An Act to repeal Sections 6, 13, 14A, 15½ and 16 of Chapter 179, Laws of 1902, regulating the practice of pharmacy in the State of Maryland; to re-enact Sections 6, 13 and 16 with amendments, and to add thereto Sections 13A, 18 and 19.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 6, 13, 14A, 15½ and 16 of Chapter 179, Laws of 1902, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that Sections 6, 13 and 16 be re-enacted with amendments, and that Sections 13A, 18 and 19 be added thereto, to read as follows:

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the salaries of said board shall be \$50.00 per annum to each member, and all legitimate expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties. The secretary of said board shall receive an additional salary to be fixed by the board, not to exceed two hundred (\$200) dollars per annum, all of which shall be paid out of the State treasury, after receiving proper vouchers therefor. The secretary shall pay to the treasurer at each meeting, or whenever the board shall direct, such funds of the board as may be in his possession, and take the treasurer's receipt therefor. In its annual report to the Governor, the board shall render an account of the moneys received and expenses incurred pursuant to this Act, and the secretary and treasurer shall give such bond as the board shall from time to time direct.

Section 13 And be it enacted, That every person receiving a pharmacist's or assistant pharmacist's certificate, shall at all times keep the same conspicuously posted in his place of business; failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall subject the offender to a penalty of ten dollars for each calendar week that such offender shall fail or neglect to comply herewith; provided that the certificate of a

relief clerk may be posted in any one of the pharmacies in which he may be employed.

Section 13A. And be it enacted, That any person registered under this Act, who allows his certificate to be displayed in a pharmacy where he is not regularly and continuously employed, shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each calendar week that he fails or neglects to remove such certificate therefrom.

Section 16. And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent general merchants of the counties of the State, or of the city of Baltimore, from selling at retail non-poisonous domestic medicines, patent or proprietary preparations, or poisonous substances, which are sold exclusively for use in the arts or as insecticides, when such substances are sold in unbroken packages, bearing a label having plainly written thereon the name of the contents, the word "Poison" and the names of at least two readily obtainable antidotes. Provided that Paris Green and London Purple may be sold as insecticides in any quantities and in broken packages, if the latter contain a "poison" label containing the names of two readily obtainable antidotes.

Section 18. And be it further enacted. That any person who at the passage of this Act is actively engaged in the retail drug business, either as drug clerk or owner, in Talbot County, and who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall, on or before the first day of July next following the passage of this Act, forward to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy an affidavit to that effect, together with a fee of one dollar, shall be entitled to registration as a pharmacist, and to a certificate of such registration.

Section 19. And be it further enacted, That any person, who, at the passage of this Act, is actively engaged in the retail drug business, either as clerk or owner, in Talbot County, and who has attained the age of eighteen years, and who shall, on or before the first day of July next following the passage of this Act, forward to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy an affidavit to that effect, together with a fee of fifty cents, shall be entitled to registration as assistant pharmacist, and a certificate of such registration.

SECTIONS TO BE REPEALED.

Section 14A. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall prevent regularly licensed physicians of the State of Maryland from selling and compounding drugs and medicines as a pharmacist.

Section 15½. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to Talbot County.

MR. MILLARD: I wish to state that the part applying to patent medicines was smuggled in without the consent of any of the committee.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: It seems to me that there is one sentence in the law that is a little ambiguous and liable to create confusion. Where it says that it shall be unlawful to sell any preparation containing more than a certain quantity of morphine or a certain quantity of cocaine.

MR. CORNING: Under that sentence, it excludes the sale of laudanum or opium in any form. It goes on further to say, any preparations for diarrhœa, placing restrictions on those preparations.

MR. MORGAN: The trouble is that we go to work and get a law of this kind passed, and then it is not enforced. Why don't we do something to get them enforced? I believe every one in this room is aware of the fact that they are not enforced.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: That is on the general principle that what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

SECRETARY: I heartily agree with what Mr. Morgan says. The only way to get them enforced is to get some honorable member of our profession on the Grand Jury who will see that these cases are prosecuted, just as we have to get a religious fanatic on the Grand Jury to have the Sunday law enforced.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: I would like to make a motion, that it is the sense of this Association that the final part of the first section of this law be stricken out at the next session of the Legislature, where it says, "And provided further that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the sale or manufacture of any bona fide patent or proprietary medicine." I think those words should be taken out of Section 1 of Chapter 607.

Seconded. The question being on the motion, it was carried and so ordered.

The Secretary read the following communication from the N. A. R. D. On motion, action on the same was deferred until the next session.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

June 3, 1904.

Mr. W. E. Brown, President, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:—The Executive Committee of our association has directed me to extend on behalf of the National Association of Retail Druggists cordial fraternal greeting to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. The obligation resting upon all practical, wide-awake druggists to support this movement of ours, which is designed to bring about more satisfactory business conditions for the entire retail trade of America, we are sure your members thoroughly appreciate. The advisability of your members, both as individuals and as an association, aiding the N. A. R. D. to advance the welfare of all who depend for their business success upon vending drugs and medicines must be apparent to every right thinking member of your Association.

It may be said to the credit of the retail drug trade generally that it has at last become aroused to the necessity of maintaining a well equipped national organization of retailers, by retailers and for retailers, for to such an organization only can druggists look with confidence for protection against such acts of injustice as the selfishness and greed of proprietors and jobbers may impose, or law making bodies see fit to lay unjustly upon their shoulders.

In the matters of legislation the influence for good of the national association has already been clearly demonstrated and a number of legislatures and the national congress have felt the impress of the wholesome sentiment and practical ideas it embodies. When the N. A. R. D. speaks, legislators can be depended upon to listen and weigh carefully its recommendations. A well-known public man said to the writer, recently, "The retail druggists, through the N. A. R. D. committees, have more influence with Congress than all the other sections of the drug trade combined."

As instances of the salutary effect of the N. A. R. D. in the strictly commercial field, I need only to point to the 800 minimum price schedules on proprietary goods now in effect in different localities throughout the country, saving the druggists in profits something like twelve millions of dollars annually; to the 700 counter goods schedules in as many different localities; to the use of the national price mark on prescriptions; and to the operation of the direct contract and serial numbering system as it relates to Miles Medical Company's preparations, swelling the annual saving in profits to druggists to at least eighteen million dollars each year, this estimate being based on an average gain of \$1.00 per day for each drug dealer throughout the country.

The addition to the substantial rewards of organization just mentioned, it should be gratefully borne in mind that the national associa-

tion has prevented the marketing of new preparations at prices above \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$8.00 per dozen and an advance in the price of a number of those already on the market to prices considerably above these figures, which the N. A. R. D. has resolutely stood for since its organization in 1898, as being the maximum that the retail trade could afford to pay.

The national organization has so educated trade sentiment among wholesale druggists that more than three hundred of the leading firms have, as individual concerns, seen fit to break off business relations of every sort with aggressive cutters; this is a gain on behalf of better price conditions, the far-reaching importance of which can scarcely be estimated.

The Association is now waging a battle for patent law reform in Congress, that promises to make the patenting of coal tar products and other medicinal substances in such circumstances as to completely prevent competition, a thing of the past. Its alcohol tax reduction proposal is sure to become a law of Congress just as soon as we can bring the bill which embodies it to a vote in both houses.

The work of the N. A. R. D., moreover, has stimulated such an interest among manufacturers that fourteen of the principal firms have joined hands in what is termed "The Washington Promise Committee," and are supplementing with good results the price schedule work of our great organization in a number of the important cut-rate centres.

The N. A. R. D. is not faultless; it has never claimed to be a perfect organization controlled by infallible wisdom; but it does pride itself on many worthy and important achievements, and it is warranted in assuring all retailers that, if it is given adequate support in the future, the benefits that are the outgrowth of its activities will multiply. Since the annual dues were increased to \$2.00 per member for local affiliated bodies, the outlook for the association has brightened and its horizon has been extended. In growth and in the attainment of practical results, 1904 promises to be the banner year in the history of our organization.

During the past year capable organizers have been sent into new territory in States that had not previously been fully organized. The result has been large accessions to the movement in localities where assistance was badly needed in order to strengthen the organization's position as the protector of the mercantile interests of the retail druggists of the entire country. We now have thirty-one State and 845 local associations, making a total of 876 associations, and embracing a membership in round numbers of 26,000 retail druggists.

For five and a-half years the N. A. R. D. in its efforts to destroy the cut-price evil has relied upon plans whereby proprietors, jobbers and retailers have worked together to protect their respective interests. The results accomplished under what has been termed the Tripartite plan with its minimum price-schedule accompaniment have been farreaching in their benefits, alone justifying the confidence reposed in the N. A. R. D. by the retailers of the country. But this plan does not always protect the retail trade against price demoralization or bring full prices. It has therefore been supplemented by the direct contract and serial numbering plan.

This plan was adopted by the Dr. Miles Medical Company, January 19, 1903, and this firm since marketed its goods under it, the result being that in the comparatively short period since that time a revolutionary change has taken place in the price of Miles' goods, these goods now being sold even in the majority of cut-rate centers at the prices printed on the wrappers. The Hentz's Bitters Company, Philadelphia, have recently adopted the same plan. Other proprietors are being urged and, we trust, are now contemplating adopting the serial-numbering-direct contract plan. Your members can give impetus to this important movement by bringing the subject to the attention of hesitating proprietors by adopting resolutions endorsing this full-price plan in as strong terms as possible.

Now is the time to put in good, hard, honest work that will count by standing shoulder to shoulder with the N. A. R. D. on every issue. Our executive committee confidently expects the Maryland Association to do its full duty to its own members by increasing the strength of this organization that can do more for their commercial welfare than any other. The committee feels assured your Association will voice in the resolutions it adopts the idea that, so far as your members are able to speak for the druggists of the country, the N. A. R. D. represents the combined drug trade influence of America. This influence you may feel assured will be wielded in the future, as in the past, cautiously and with determination to leave no stone unturned to advance the welfare of all.

That the various State associations might find it possible to continue their affiliation without increasing their annual dues, the national association has reduced the assessment upon State associations from fifty cents to twenty-five cents per member. State associations are entitled to delegates in the conventions of the N. A. R. D. in ratio of one delegate for each 100 members or fraction of 100 members. It is in the highest degree desirable that, as heretofore, the Pharmaceutical Association of Maryland shall be represented in the 1904 convention of the national association to be held this fall. There yet remains a great deal of work that must be done, if our best interests are to be safeguarded as they deserve. Maryland should send some of her best

druggists as delegates to this meeting, thereby aiding to make the national association still more valuable as a helper in the great work of building up our honorable calling.

Anticipating the cordial endorsement of your organization and trusting that the 1904 meeting of your Association will be successful in all that the term implies, bringing recreation and profit to each member present, as well as far-reaching benefits to those unable to be present, I am, on behalf of the national committee.

Fraternally yours.

THOS. V. WOOTEN, Secretary.

E. L. M.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

June 3, 1904.

Mr. W. E. Brown, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:—Referring to the enclosed resolutions endorsing the N. A. R. D., etc., I should like to have you refer these to your committee on President's address or to whatever committee will be referred the relations of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association with the national association.

These resolutions are intended as suggestions only and to be used by your committee in whatever way they consider best, or not used at all if they deem this preferable. Naturally, we want as strong an endorsement from your people as we can get, because of the moral effect these resolutions will have on the other druggists of the country whose activities on behalf of better trade conditions we are trying to stimulate.

Hoping that your meeting may be successful both in attendance and in the interest manifested in the proceedings, and thanking you for your personal efforts on behalf of the N. A. R. D., I am

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

E. L. M.

DR. HANCOCK: I move the appointment of a special committee of three on the Proctor Memorial.

THOS. V. WOOTER, Secretary.

Seconded, carried and so ordered.

SECRETARY: Under new business I wish to bring up a matter, and that is the matter of a price mark. We adopted one several years ago in the State Association. Since then the N. A. R. D. has become operative throughout the country and they have

adopted one which is used by most of their organizations. But I have had prescriptions come in and it would be a hard matter to decide what price I should charge. Therefore, I move that it is the sense of this Association that we abolish our old price mark and adopt that of the N. A. R. D., which is "pharmocist."

The motion being seconded, it was carried and so ordered.

MR. DOHME: The report of the Committee on the proposition of the "Apothecary" as read. The unanimous report of the committee is that it be not accepted, but that a courteous communication be sent to the "Apothecary," stating that we consider that we would sink our identity if we were merged in the columns of that paper. It is the sense of this committee that their proposition be courteously refused.

On motion of Mr. Hynson, the report of the committee and recommendations were adopted by the Association.

On motion, the session was then adjourned .



FIFTH SESSION.

Friday, June 24-10 A. M.

The meeting was called to order by President Brown at 10 A. M. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous session, and same were approved as read.

The report of the Committee on Time and Place of next meeting being called for, Mr. McKinney, chairman, made the following report:

MR. McKINNEY: We have had an invitation from Port Deposit. We recommend that the next annual meeting be held either at Port Deposit or at Betterton, in the last week of June, 1905, and that the definite selection of the place be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

On motion of the Secretary, the report was accepted with thanks and the committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Hynson, George P. Campbell, of Lonaconing, was elected a member of the Association.

SECRETARY: I have a paper here by Mr. E. F. Kelley, on Resin Jalap, which I will read by title, and it can then be referred to the Publication Committee.

RESIN JALAP.

E. F. KELLY.

Having to examine some samples of resin jalap in the laboratory of Sharp & Dohme, I was struck with the small amount of literature obtainable on the subject and determined to make a few comparative tests between the methods of the various pharmacopæas for the production of the resin. Resin jalap is described in the U. S. P. as a grayish brown, easily pulverized mass, transparent in the fracture, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in carbon disulphide, benzal, fixed or volatile

oils, and not more than 10 per cent. soluble in ether. The yield of resin is given as from 9 to 18 per cent. The U.S. P. requiring 12 per cent. This, however, is too high and should be reduced to at least 9 per cent. The two samples of jalap tubers treated in the preparation of this paper were purchased in the open market and yielded from 5 to 7 per cent. The availability of any method of production depends upon the expense amount of yield, quality of the resulting product and convenience of application. The method of the U.S. P., British, German and Swiss Pharmacopæas were tried, each depending upon the extraction of the powdered jalap with varying amounts of alcohol either by percolation, maceration of a combination of the two. Here it might be mentioned that acetone has been recommended as a better solvent for resin jalap than alcohol, but my experience has been to the contrary. It might also be interesting to give a short description of the methods used. That of the U.S. P. is well known, exhausting the drug in No. 60 powder by percolation with two and one-half volumes of alcohol, distilling off alcohol to four weight of drug and precipitating resin in nine times amount of water, washing and drying at moderate temperature.

The British Pharmacopæa macerates one part drug, twenty-four hours, with two pints alcohol and exhausts by percolation. Then adding to percolate one-half volume water, evaporating alcohol washing residue with hot water and drying.

German Pharmacopæa macerates coarsely powdered jalap with four pints alcohol for twenty-four hours at moderate temperature with occasional shaking, then straining, transferring expressed drug to container, shaking with two parts alcohol again straining, evaporating combined alcohol, washing resulting resin with hot water and drying on water bath.

The Swiss method is similar to the German, differing only in amount of alcohol used, i. e., 3 pints, and that before evaporating alcohol two volumes of water is added. As to temperature used in drying, no difference was found in the resins dried by the slower U. S. P. method. or that of the German Pharmacopæa, either in physical or chemical properties. The fineness of powder is not so important in the German and Swiss methods exhausting by maceration alone, but in U. S. P. and British I find a No. 60 powder at present used, too fine being harder to pack, more liable to cake, and not giving any higher yield than a No. 40.

The following results were obtained from the two samples:

| | A. | В. |
|-----------|------|-----|
| U. S. P | 4 | 5. |
| British P | 4.25 | 6.6 |
| German P | 4.65 | 6.2 |
| Swiss P | 4.2 | 6.6 |

The U. S. P. method giving lowest results due to the incomplete subsidence of the resin, the alcohol extract not being sufficiently concentrated before precipitation, and too much water being used. Even after standing a week the water still held finely divided resin in suspension. By modifying the method as follows: First, reducing the water one-third and distilling extract to .25 per cent, weight of drug used, 6.2 per cent, resin was obtained. Second, reducing water two-thirds and distilling extract to .25 per cent, weight of drug 7.2 per cent.

Reducing water or concentrating extract further was found to be impracticable. No material difference was found in the resins obtained either in ash color or solubility. So with the modifications suggested above the U.S. P. method seems the better, being least expensive as it requires the least alcohol, giving highest yield, being most convenient. and requiring very little more time for application. I then obtained five samples of resin jalap, manufactured by leading firms of this country, and compared them with the eight samples I had prepared, with the following results: For facilitating comparison the resin obtained from jalap A, were numbered U. S. P., 1; British, 2; German, 3; and Swiss, 4. Jalap B., U. S. P., 5; British, 6; German, 7; Swiss, 8, while five purchased samples were 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Ash in no case exceeded 0.25 per cent; all were completely soluble in alcohol and practically so in 5 pints 10 per cent. ammonia water, a few showing a slight opalencence, but none being precipitated on acidifying. The different Pharmacopæas give either solubility as 10 per cent. or less, corresponding to 90 per cent. to more of convalvuline, the active principle of the resin. All resins prepared from jalap A, and the purchased samples met this requirement as follows:

| No. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8. | Sõ | 59 | 6 |
|-----|----|--|--|------|------|--|------|--|--|------|------|----|---|--|------|-----|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--|------|----|----|----|---|
| No. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0. | | 9 | 6 |
| No. | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . , | | | | 9. | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| No. | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | 9 | 6 |
| No. | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | , | | | . , | | | | | . 1 | | | | 6. | 75 | 59 | 6 |
| No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8. | 2 | 9 | 6 |

while those from jalap B. showed a marked increase. No. 5 giving 13.8 per cent; No. 6, 13.35 per cent.; No. 7, 13.45 per cent., and No. 8, 14.75 per cent. This increase can only be explained by a difference in jalaps as the samples from A and B were prepared alike. All answered to U. S. P. test that the either soluble portion should be soluble in K. O. H. solution and precipitated on acidifying, while the either insoluble

portion should be soluble in K. O. H., but not precipitated on acidifying. The German P. alone gives a chloroform solubility, requiring 10 per cent. or less. Other writers, however, give 7 per cent., and even less.

The following results which were made with strictly U. S. P. chloroform show that both in samples prepared by myself and those bought the solubility is much higher:

| No. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.3 | 59 | 10 |
|-----|----|------|--|--|--|------|------|--|------|--|------|------|------|------|--|--|------|-----|----|------|----|----|
| No. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . , | | 39.1 | 9 | 70 |
| No. | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40.7 | 79 | 70 |
| No. | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38.6 | 9 | % |
| No. | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | 51.8 | 9 | 70 |
| No. | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36.6 | 59 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46.3 | • | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | | |
| No. | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31.5 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39.4 | | |
| No. | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | 17.8 | 0 | % |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40.8 | | |
| No. | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27.6 | 0 | 70 |

The chloroform soluble and insoluble portions were found to act with K. O. H., and acid exactly as case of either. Up to the present I have not been able to account for this high solubility. Next, the various tests for the detection of adulterations were applied. The most common adulterants are guiac, aloes, resin and inorganic matter, the latter being detected by the ash. The U. S. P. test for guaiac, that no green color be developed upon adding Fe₂ cl₆ to a powdered resin previously moistened with alcohol was found very satisfactory, showing presence of less than 10 per cent. guaiac. No official test is given for the detection of aloes, while the common test of bitter taste is very uncertain. As it is known that a weak alcoholic solution of aloes, when treated with a dilute solution of cupric sulphate, and then shaken with a crystal of K. C. N., assumes a red color. This reaction was applied to pure and aloes adulterated and was found very satisfactory.

The U. S. P. requires that no gelatinization should occur on cooling after one part resin jalap has been heated for one hour at 80° C. with ten parts 10 per cent. ammonia water, showing absence of resin, did not prove reliable, as resins containing even 20 per cent. resin did not gelatinize. A test depending upon extraction of resin by means of carbon bisulphide could not be used, owing to the slight solubility of resin jalap in that reagent, although the U. S. P. requires absolute

insolubility. The only available method for the detection of resin seems to be the determination of the acid ester and saponification number of the suspected resin jalap.

By a number of experiments on resin and all 13 samples of jalap, the acid number of resin was found to be about 157 and ester number about 10, while jalap showed an acid number of about 12 and an ester number ranging from 135 to 145. Any appreciable amount of resin as adulterant would increase the acid number and decrease the ester number considerably. Not only could the acid, ester and saponification numbers be used to detect resin, but any variation in these numbers would indicate the presence of some impurity, the identity of which could be subsequently proven. While this method is commonly used to detect adulterations in fixed and volatile oils, etc., it seems to have been very little applied to resins as only one article could be found referring to its use. Whether the requirement of an acid number from 10 to 15 and an ester number from 134 to 144 would be feasible further work will have to prove, but at least we know they are constant.

So ordered.

Paper by Mr. Hickman was read by title and also referred to the Publication Committee.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

The first point suggesting itself in bringing this subject before the Pharmaceutical Journal Club is the question which I have heard asked a number of times, "What is the principal ingredient of Fowler's Solution?"

Some persons interested in the matter tell us that the official solution is merely a solution of arsenous acid in potassium carbonate, the alka'i bicarb used in the preparation of the liquor being converted into carbonate by the process of boiling, and that no potassium arsenite is formed at all, while others are very persistent in advancing their theory as to the presence of potassium arsenite, claiming that it is formed and exists in the solution as the most important ingredient.

Those offering the first theory bring forward the official title of the British preparation as one point in support of their argument, claiming that the formulators of the recipe for the English preparation had their same views in mind, and gave the name "liquor arsenicalis" to their preparation to cover the question.

In looking up what few and incomplete notes I have on this subject, I find that two high authorities whom we all know quite well and with whom we have been thrown in close touch more or less in recent years, differ as to the active ingredient of Fowler's Solution, but not along the lines spoken of above.

In Dr. Simmons' text-book on chemistry we are told that the official Fowler's solution is made by dissolving one part of arsenous oxide and two parts of potassium bicarbonate in ninety-four parts of water, and then adding three parts of comp. tincture of lavender, and that the solution contains the arsenic as potassium met-arsenite.

On the other hand, Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr.. in his Treatise on Pharmacy, tells us that the nature of the alkali depends upon the proportions used. In the formula of the United States Pharmacopæa, one part of arsenic trioxide and two parts of potassium bicarbonate will produce monobasic potassium ortho-arsenite: while the preparation of the British and German Pharmacopæas, made with the equal weights of arsenic trioxide and potassium carbonate, contain potassium metarsenite.

They agree that the alkali salt is formed and present as the active constituent, but differ on the question of the higher or lower salt.

The U. S. P. formula of 1880 and the formula of the British Pharmacopæa give us finished products which presumably are identical as far as newly formed products are concerned, although made by different formulas.

The former requires the arsenous acid to be used in small pieces and one part of the acid to be used to one part of potassium bicarbonate, and the two to be *boiled* with a *small* quantity (5 fluidrachms) of distilled water until the acid is completely dissolved. After dilution and the addition of the comp. tincture of lavender, the mixture is set aside for eight days and then filtered through paper.

On the contrary, in making the official British preparation, the acid is used in powder form and equal weights of arsenous acid and potassium carbonate are *heated* with a *large* quantity (ten fluidounces) of water until a clear solution is obtained. This is allowed to cool, the comp. tincture layender is added and as much distilled water as will make one cimperial pint.

Both the present official formula and the U. S. P. formula of 1880 direct the arsenous acid to be boiled in small quantities of water, such action facilitating chemical union between the alkali and weak acid.

We are told that the U. S. P. 1880 preparation contained potassium arsenite when first made, but, that upon dilution with water and contact with air during the eight days which it is directed to stand unfiltered, it absorbs carbonic acid, and is again converted into arsenous acid. According to Stille & Maisch, this preparation cannot then be considered anything else than a solution of arsenous acid in alkali car-

bonate, which they also consider the British Pharmacopæa preparation to be.

It seems probable that in view of the fact that the British Pharmacopæa directs the arsenous acid and alkali carbonate to be heated with a large quantity of water that chemical union does not take place at all, but that the carbonate only facilitates the solution of the arsenous oxide.

If it is possible that the official preparation would change the form of its active ingredient within a few days (say eight days as stated above in connection with U. S. P. formula of 1880), the writer would fail to see the wisdom of having given the preparation the name "liquor potassii arsentis," and while denying any lack of patriotic feelings towards his own country and countrymen would feel inclined to favor the name given in the British Pharmacopæa as being more appropriate in view of the questionable nature of the active ingredient.

It is a well-known fact that Fowler's Solution will precipitate upon standing, and several theories are advanced by different interested parties as to the composition of this precipitate, some claiming that it is due to the coloring matter in the red saunders used in the preparation of the comp. tincture of lavender: others, that the arsenite of potash is first formed and is reconverted into arsenous acid, and part of it precipitated as arsenous, or even arsenic acid. The arsenous being gradually oxidized into arsenic acid from exposure to air, this condition taking place particularly in bottles which are not wholly filled.

Still another authority claims that the precipitate consists of silicic acid, introduced into the preparation by the action of the excess of potassium carbonate on the glass vessel in which it is prepared.

I do not favor the latter theory, although I have not made any practical tests with a view of determining the real nature of the precipitate. Theoretically, I have found the red saunders solution of it advanced more than the others.

In reference to the incompatibility of various preparations with Fowler's Solution, I will venture the opinion that the ones I am going to make mention of are not unknown to any of you, for I do not think there is a pharmacist in this city who makes any claim for past experience who has not had more or less experience with some of them. Some of the following ideas I refer to were gotten from the drug journals, but I have not brought forward any which I do not count in my own experience and which I have not recently subjected to tests.

One of the well-known preparations, which is incomplete with the solution under consideration, is syrup of iodide of iron. We find when these two preparations are mixed a heavy murky precipitate is formed,

and the question is often asked as to the cause of this. We also find upon the addition of a mineral acid that the precipitate re-dissolves, or if the Fowler's solution is acidified before the syrup of ferrous iodide is added, the precipitate is never formed. The difficulty arises from the excess of potassium-carbonate in the so-called solution of potassium arsenite. Whether the potassium arsenite is present or not, the carbonate is as we find by adding H. Cl., which causes effervescense. If the Fowler's Solution is first acidified as stated above no precipitate is produced upon the addition of the syrup, which bears out the well-known fact that alkali solutions throw down iron while acid holds it in solution.

Of course, acidifying the solution as stated would change the form of the arsenic, and should the incompatibility arise in the filling of a prescription, this condition of affairs would necessarily have to be considered.

In filling the following prescription a point is involved which I do not bring forward as an illustration of incompatibility, for it cannot in any way be considered as such, but serves as an example of one of the many receipts in which different ways of manipulation change the appearance of the finished product.

| Ŗ | | |
|---|---------------------|-----|
| 3 | Iodinegrs. | ii. |
| 1 | Potass Iod | iss |
|] | Liq. Potass Arsenit | ii. |
| (| Glycerin | vi. |
| 1 | Aquaàd. 5 | ii. |

A pharmacist from one of the Southern States received the above prescription as a copy, compounded same, and sent out the finished product as an almost colorless liquid, yet perfectly clear and bright. It was returned to him with the suggestion that he had made an error as the same prescription had been filled before at another pharmacy, and the solution had been a deep red one. He refilled the prescription changing his manner of procedure, and the resultant solution was one of a pronounced red color.

I believe that nine out of every ten dispensers in compounding the above prescription, knowing that iodine is soluble in a solution of potassium iodide, would first make such a solution with the potassium iodide and a portion of the water, and then add to it the other ingredients. When prepared in this way a clear red solution is produced.

I find also that if the iodine is first placed in the Fowler's Solution it dissolves very slowly, however, with the effery escense, and a

temporary red color. After complete solution, the Fowler's solution remains unchanged in color, and upon adding the other ingredients the solution becomes nearly colorless, a light yellow.

This, doubtless, is the way our friend from the South prepared his first solution, although I fail to see what ideas or conclusions should have let him to prepare it first in that way over the other method, which general usage and reasoning would have indicated to have been the one most likely to have been used.

In the case of the almost colorless solution, it looks as though a soluble colorless compound were formed by inter-action of the iodine with the salt or salts, present in the Fowler's Solution. In the other case the iodine is present in the solution as *iodine*, as is shown by the red color and by its action on starch.

CLAUDE D. HICKMAN.

Two papers presented by Mr. Hynson were also referred to the Publication Committee.

PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALS.

Interest in the Journal Club and its purposes suggested the propriety of reviewing carefully one issue of some journal and of making such a review the subject of this paper. At first thought, this would seem a comparatively easy task, since one would naturally expect to find therein so much of real value, so much that was new, so much to interest scientific pharmacists. But when one had been casually looked over, then another, even three of the current issues of popular publications, surprise followed and, when the same had been carefully examined, amazement was the feeling caused by a realization of the fact that a person with ordinary intelligence could scan a half-dozen or more journals every month and still be without the slightest conception of their real make-up. The revelation was so startling as to make it seem that a classified summary of the contents of the leading journals might be offered with prospect of showing something both profitable and interesting. It would also seem a fitted basis for further and more detailed discussion along these lines.

Five of the more popular and conventional journals and one of a more scientific nature were carefully surveyed and the matter presented by them properly classified, with results as appear in the attached tables. Names, as will be seen, are not used, and the fact that two of the publications appear more than once a month is not considered, nor is the fact that different sized type is used, duly regarded as it probably should be. The space is estimated in square inches as accurately as possible. Comparisons may be made by square inches, or by the percentage of space, which refers to the entire offering of the particular journal to which it applies. The matter will be found divided into editorial, original, extracts, news, illustrations; the original matter and extracts will be sub-divided into pharmaceutical, scientific, commercial, advertising and fiction.

While criticisms of the journals examined is not intended because of the showing they make, the character of the editorials must strangely impress the loyal and ambitious pharmacist, since they touch upon nearly every other subject but the strictly pharmaceutical, commercialism, ethics, education, legislation, but never a glimmer of light falls into the dark, dangerous untrodden places of practical pharmacy and dispensing. The very large amount of space given to news items, including reports of conventions, strikes one as quite remarkable, and leads us to wonder if this is well used. Is the time spent in reading this news and gossip well employed? Could it not be much more profitably directed to good strong discussions of pharmaceutical practices, oftentimes involving intricate chemical reactions? The "news" feature seems to be enlarging out of proportion, and this tendency is significant.

It may be well, also, to note that while the original matter is largely pharmaceutical, the extracts are almost entirely made up of corelative scientific and irrelevant items. It was pleasing to find that two of the most creditable articles in the journals were written by two of our younger members, Messrs. Lowry and Dunning.

A general conclusion arrived at from this survey and its comparison with a less complete one, made of medical journals, is that the pharmaceutical publications are not quite practical enough. They do not recount the actual doings and difficulties of the real practitioner of pharmacy; something like the "clinics" of medicine do not appear, nor does the helpful "citing of cases" hold place. Pharmaceutical problems are rather superficially discussed by the writers who undertake to treat this class of subjects, and one is quickly impressed by the difference between this want of thoroughness on the part of the pharmaceutical writer and possession of it by the more scientific contributor.

It is but fair to state that the managers of Pharmaceutical journals are much more liberal to their contributors than are the managers of medical journals. This willingness to pay for good articles should have, as it no doubt will, a very helpful effect upon the character of articles hereafter appearing, and should encourage those with ability to write to devote honest painstaking effort to their work of this kind.

Finally, in truth, it must be said that in the much greater mass of pharmaceutical literature there is not more of substance and more of worth, the difference is in the dilution, which is often carried to a very "high potency."

COMPARISON OF SPACE.

(Square Inches.)

| | | | | | | ls. | | Oı | RIGIN | IAL | Extracts | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|----------|----------|------|---------------|--------|------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|------------|---------|---|
| | Total . | Editorial | Original | Extracts | News | Illustrations | Pharm. | Scientific | Commer. | Fiction | Adver. | Pharm. | Scientific | Commer. | - |
| A | 2400 | 185 | 665 | 460 | 915 | 205 | 355 | 95 | 40 | | 120 | 120 | 340 | | |
| В | 2350 | 140 | 540 | 810 | 450 | 80 | 230 | 360 | 100 | | 180 | 245 | 475 | 90 | |
| С | 2300 | 350 | 1140 | 175 | 325 | 260 | 385 | 195 | 190 | 180 | 220 | 125 | 50 | | |
| D | 1900 | 175 | 430 | 210 | 910 | 120 | 150 | 70 | 140 | | 70 | 70 | 160 | 60 | |
| E | 1400 | 140 | 210 | 140 | 775 | 80 | 40 | | 60 | 110 | | 30 | 90 | 20 | |
| F | 1000 | 240 | 365 | 250 | 115 | 30 | 75 | 240 | | | | 130 | 90 | 30 | |

COMPARISON OF SPACE.

(Percentage.)

| - | | | | | | | | | EXTRACTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|-----------|----------|----------|------|---------------|--------|------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------|---------|--|
| | | Total | Editorial | Original | Extracts | News | Illustrations | Pharm. | Scientific | Commer. | Fiction | Adver. | Pharm. | Scientific | Commer. | |
| | A | 24 | 7 | 27 | 19 | 38 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 2 | | 5 | 5 | 14 | | |
| | В | 23.5 | 5 | 22 | 34 | 19 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 4 | | 7 | 10 | 20 | 3 | |
| | С | 23 | 15 | 49 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 2 | | |
| | D | 19 | 9 | 22 | 11 | 47 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 | | -3 | 3 | 8 | 3 | |
| | E | 14 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 55 | 5 | 3 | | 5 | 8 | | 2 | 6 | 1 | |
| | F | 10 | 24 | 36 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 24 | | | | 13 | 9 | 3 | |

MR. HYNSON: I think it is due to the Journal Club to say that the papers presented by me are papers from that club. After those papers were read and discussed at the club they were rewritten and then presented to this Association. I think it is a very good idea, and I think the day is coming when this method will be used by all the pharmaceutical associations of the country, and then papers will be finally read before the American Association. I think it will be a very advantageous condition.

MR. CORNING: I would like to ask whether they would come up as representatives of those organizations or as individuals?

MR. SCHULZE: They appear on the minutes as papers for the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association through its Committee on Pharmacy from these individuals.

I would like to say that I have here several interesting papers that were not prepared for this meeting. I was surprised some weeks ago when a furniture van came up to my door with some packages for me. I hadn't bought any furniture recently, but the man brought in two packages of considerable size and told me that I owed him 60 cents. Professor Caspari told him to deliver the packages to me, and if I didn't have the 60 cents he would pay it. On examination I found that the packages contained several items from our Association that had been lying dormant at the Maryland College of Pharmacy for I don't know how many years —I suppose since the death of Mr. John W. Geiger. One of the articles was a cedar box. I didn't know the Association possessed such an arrangement; it contains enough white and black balls to white and black ball every pharmacist in the State of Maryland, I believe. Another item in the box were the proceedings of, I think it was the third annual convention of the Association at Annapolis, in the hall of the Senate. I read with a great deal of interest the President's address of that year, a man whom we all honor, Dr. Eareckson, at one time President of the College. I also read with a great deal of interest the report of the Committee on Trade Interests of that year, away back in 1885. The committee was much concerned about free silver and because the value of silver was so low, and they thought that was the cause of the dullness in business. They said something to that effect, notwithstanding that Mr. Bryan raised the point years after. I also found that our worthy friend, Dr. A. J. Corning was elected President that year.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: That was due entirely to the atmosphere of the Senate Chamber down there.

MR. SCHULZE: The box contained the entire proceedings of that year ready for publication, which was evidently never accomplished. Among them were some papers that were read, and these papers I have here now. There were two papers by another prominent pharmacist who has gone beyond the veil, and that was Dr. Joseph Roberts, and those papers are just as applicable today as they were then. One is "Good Pharmacy and Good Policy," and the other is "Some Requirements for a Pharmacy and Poison Law." Another paper was by L. J. Bell, of Smithsburg, Washington County, who wrote on "Good Features in a Pharmacy Law," and another paper by Mr. Gill, who, Dr. Hancock says, has since practiced medicine. Another paper was by a gentleman who is still one of our honored members, on "Adulterations of Foods and Medicines," by Mr. Charles Schmidt. It seems to me, Mr. President, no more than proper, if the Association sees fit, to publish them in our coming proceedings, stating, of course, the source from which they were derived.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I am under the impression that there are some other years' proceedings that have not been published, and I think if these could be collected it would be a very good idea to have them all published in one form independent of our present annual proceedings. I have tried myself to gather up some of those early papers. I have some of them and others I could not find. I think this matter is especially interesting, and I think the Association is fortunate in having so many of them. Professor Lloyd, of Cincinnati, has made efforts to get a full set of the annual proceedings of every Association in the country, and his idea is to collect as much pharmaceutical matter as possible and then at his death to will it some Association; and he has asked me and I suppose other members of the Association to supply our missing numbers. I am sure Dr. Hancock has been asked.

I would be very glad if Dr. Hancock would take up the matter of getting these missing numbers, and I think the Association could not spend any money in a better manner. The American Pharmaceutical Association has a department or section for keeping the history, the pharmaceutical history, of the country, and Maryland does not want to be lacking in this matter. I move you, sir, that this matter be referred to a special committee, of which Dr. John F. Hancock shall be chairman, and that they work in conjunction with the Publication Committee of the Association.

The motion being seconded, was carried; so ordered.

PRESIDENT: I will appoint on that special committee Dr. Hancock, Mr. Hynson and Mr. Schulze.

MR. CORNING: I think a copy of the proceedings from year to year should be bound and kept in a public place, so when any member wishes to look over them he would know where to go.

MR. HYNSON: It seems to me the best place for that would be the Maryland Historical Society on East Saratoga Street.

MR. MILLARD: How about the State Library at Annapolis? They are very anxious to have a complete file of that sort, and I have had inquiries from them.

PROFESSOR CASPARI: The State Library does not recognize the publication at all. I send them a copy every year, and they do not say beans.

MR. MILLARD: They have just branched out into that in the last twelve months.

MR. CORNING: I think if we have a volume of that kind it should be here in Baltimore, where it is convenient to consult it. I think the Historical Society would be the more profitable.

MR. HYNSON: If there is no objection, I move that that committee be constituted a Historical Committee, and that all details of this matter be left to it. To make such expenditures necessary to placing this historical matter as they may select.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Dunning read a paper on "Coating Pills," and gave a demonstration of the same.

SALOL, TOLU AND SILVER COATING OF PILLS.

Probably the reason the pharmacist gives so little attention to extemporaneous processes of pill coating with substances like those mentioned above is because the demand is so small, and further he is apt to regard the methods, described by different writers, so complicated that he does not even attempt them.

Although the coating of pills is of infrequent occurrence since the advent of the manufacturing chemist there is no doubt that the pharmacist, who holds himself in a position to do this work that other druggists will not accept, not only attracts the attention of the physician, but also his customers, the laity.

It is therefore the object of the writer, however he may succeed, to offer processes so simple that no pharmacist, when required, would hesitate to undertake the coating of pills with the substances of which we have spoken.

The writer wishes to state, however, that he does not intend the processes to be thought either new or original in entirety: for the text-books and pharmaceutical journals have so thoroughly discussed this subject that it would be almost impossible to originate an entirely new method of coating. It is a modification and possibly a simplification of these methods that will be offered below.

As the title of this paper indicates the intention is not to describe processes for applying all the enteric coatings, but only one, that of salol as in case of the enteric coating; only one perlictive coating, that of tolu, and finally silver leaf coating. These are selected because of the experience the author has had in their manipulation.

Salol may be chosen for an enteric coating for several reasons; justly because if carefully applied it is sure to pass through the stomach unchanged and to dissolve in the intestines; and secondly, because the coating is readily and quickly applied and presents a finely finished surface when properly handled.

Enough salol (approximately 1 grain to every 3 grain pill) is placed in a 4-ounce evaporating dish so that, when fused, it will not cover the pills to be dropped in the dish. Into the liquid salol, melted on a water bath and allowed to cool so that by passing the hand along the bottom of the dish there is scarcely any warmth felt, drop the pills, and rotate dish, while holding in hand by encircling rim with thumb and forefinger and supporting with other fingers. Rotate dish until pills are coated and salol cooled.

This procedure is repeated twice, each time reducing the salol about half. It is important that not enough salol be placed in the dish to immerse the pills, as this will probably cause them to adhere.

The finishing coat is applied by using only sufficient salol when melted, to coat the dish. It must now be kept quite warm, the pills dropped in and rotated rapidly until quite shiny when they are turned into a cool dish and kept moving until cooled; for this coat the dish must be almost hot, yet, if too warm, it will cause the first coating to melt off and pills to stick together.

While reading over the article on full coating in Prof. Caspari's text book, the writer observed a method, suggested by Prof. Patch, for tolu coating of pills similar to the one about to be offered in this paper. There are some differences in this process, however, especially in the manipulation.

The lid of a one-pound porcelain ointment jar is thinly coated with a solution of tolu, made by dissolving five grams of tolu in 20 Cc. of alcohol by the aid of heat, the resulting solution is then strained and 5 Cc. of ether added. The pills are dropped in the lid and rotated until thoroughly coated with the tolu solution, they are then turned into another lid of the same size and rotated for a few moments to remove the excess of tolu solution. While the pills are still shining, but not too moist, they are transferred to and rotated until dry in another lid or evaporating dish, previously coated with a layer of oil so thin that it is not perceptible to the naked eye, having been applied by wetting the tips of fingers and wetting the surface of lid or dish.

A second or third coating may be applied in the same manner if necessary. The final drying may be facilitated by holding the dish, still keeping it in motion, in the warm air produced by a lighted gas stove. It does not require more than ten minutes to apply this coating, having had the tolu solution previously prepared.

Because all text-books which have come under the writer's observation direct the use of hollow wood hemispheres for silver coating pills, the pharmacist is likely to think the coating may not be applied by any other means. Deep porcelain ointment jars are, however, very satisfactory for this purpose.

It is the experience of the writer that the best excipient for making the pills adhesive for this coating is equal parts of alcohol, syrup, mucilage acacia and water. For extemporaneous coating it is sometimes desirable, because the pills being freshly made are not dry, to coat the pills with a solution of benzoin or tolu. After drying, the pills are placed in the lid of a 1-pound ointment jar, which has been thinly coated with the above described solution and rotated until they have acquired a uniform thin coat of the mixture. They are then dropped

in a one-pound ointment jar in which there are six leaves of silver foil for each three-grain pill. The jar is rapidly rotated until the pills are thoroughly coated. This coating may be brightened by transferring the pills to another jar containing a few leaves of the silver foil, and shaking pills for some time until thoroughly polished.

SECRETARY: Mr. President, I move that this most excellent paper be received with the thanks of the Association and referred to the Publication Committee.

Seconded, carried and so ordered.

PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Association, the time has come when the gavel will be in the hands of another as President. In retiring from office, I wish to state my thanks for the courtesy and forbearance with which I have been treated by the Association and for the cordial support which I have received in my efforts to fill the high office of President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. I will appoint Dr. Hancock and Dr. Corning as the committee to escort the President-elect to the chair.

The committee escorted Mr. Meredith to the chair.

MR. CORNING: I have the honor to present to you the next President after having filled so satisfactorily to the members of the Association the office of our President. We thank you cordially and wish to give encouragement to the new President, and extend the best wishes of the Association.

MR. W. E. BROWN: Mr. Meredith, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this chair, and I am satisfied that you will fill it to the satisfaction of everybody. I welcome you heartily, and can only say, Vive la President, vive la Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. (Applause.)

MR. MEREDITH: In the Leopard's Spots there is a picture of a man who, having made a fine speech and after he has prearranged to miss a train, he again invites himself to the mansion where he has spent the previous evening, which was the mansion of John Worth. As he approaches the mansion he catches a glimpse of the large banquet hall, and as he goes along he says to himself,

"If I were the possessor of this mansion I would change the banquet hall to a large library, and I think that would be fine enough and grand enough for me." But on second thought, he revolved in his mind what made that banquet hall of such interest to him, and he concluded it was the spirit of Miss Sallie Worth, and he said to himself, "Of what account would be this banquet hall or library were the soul and spirit absent?"

I think the thought applies very well to this Association. Of what advantage is this Association or its presiding officers or anything of the kind unless there is spirit and soul behind it? The presiding officers are merely tools in your hands, to make a success of them or not. We must ask for the spirit and soul to come into the banquet hall or the library and make our Association a success. Without Miss Sallie Worth the banquet hall or the library would not have been of any avail to Mr. Gaston.

Without your aid and encouragement, this Association may be made nothing by your incoming officers. We must ask, therefore, if you happen to be appointed to a committee, which most of you will be, we don't expect you to write back to us and say you are too busy. That excuse has been made so often that it has certainly worn itself out, and cannot possibly be accepted. We only appoint you because we think you can do the work, and we consider that a chairmanship or a membership on any committee is as much of an honor as it is to hold any other office of the Association, and we must ask you to realize that in whatever capacity you may be appointed your cooperation is necessary to the success of the Association.

Of course, I realize very deeply the honor implied in being elected to such an office as this. When I consider the personnel of the members of this Association, not surpassed by any association in the country and equalled by very few, I must say that I deeply appreciate the honor and feel a lack of capability in filling this office. We cannot do it ourselves; we must ask your support, and in the next year we ask that every man shall feel that he is specially appointed to make this Association a success.

We have in this State something like 1,200 clerks, registered

pharmacists and clerks and proprietors, registered and otherwise, and a membership of about 210 in our Association. This ought not to be. We ought not to have, I will not say twice as many, but more than twice as many. There is such a thing as a Membership Committee in our Association. That is merely a special committee. Each man in the Association should feel that he himself is a member of the General Membership Committee, and while there will be a Membership Committee appointed—possibly a dozen members—we will ask the other 198 members of the Association to act as auxiliary members to that Special Membership Committee.

There are two especial things to be accomplished during the next year, and they are the advancement of pharmacy and pharmacists of our own State and bringing our Association to the point where we can arouse the enthusiasm of every pharmacist in our State and making him a member of our body. Nothing succeeds like success, and there is nothing that spreads enthusiasm like enthusiasm. If we prefer to remain in our old channel and take in eighteen new members and drop out ten, we are not going to advance very rapidly; and there is a reason for all this. When we look over this body we find out of a membership of 210 an average attendance of twenty-five. The point is, our Association is lukewarm and not enthusiastic. And if we prefer to remain lukewarm the pharmacists outside the Association will remain lukewarm, and we cannot expect anything else. We want every member to stir up some enthusiasm wherever he can and do his best to persuade pharmacists to become members of the State Pharmaceutical Association—tell them what interesting papers were read and what an advantage it is to be a member of the Association.

If we will do this and keep it up three hundred and sixty-five days in the year we will have an increased membership of not eighteen or twenty-five or fifty, but of hundreds. There is no reason why we should not have.

I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and I humbly ask your aid in upholding my hands in the work. (Applause.)

The First Vice-President not being present, the installation of the Second Vice-President was brought forward by the committee.

MR. CORNING: Mr. President, we have the pleasure of conducting up here a victim of circumstances. We know that he has listened with a great deal of pleasure to the eloquent addresses that have been delivered, and I trust also that he has been inspired with a desire to assist you in all your labors. We have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Troxal, the Second Vice-President.

MR. TROXAL: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association: I thank the members of the Association for electing me Second Vice-President, and I promise to help the President all I can.

MR. HYNSON: I would like to call Dr. Corning's attention to the fact that we appointed another member of that committee. I don't think the Doctor intends to monopolize all the speeches, but I would like him to give the other member a chance.

MR. CORNING: I would like to say in answer to that, that as I have always considered it a mark of respect to treat old age with due deference, I have on this occasion taken the opportunity to relieve Dr. Hancock of any onerous duties on this occasion. I supposed that Dr. Hynson, knowing my generous spirit, would not bring any unpleasant recollections to the front.

PRESIDENT: The next is Mr. O. C. Smith, of Baltimore, the new Secretary.

MR. SMITH: I wish to say before I am taken up that I don't want Dr. Corning to present me. I want Dr. Hancock.

MR. CORNING: That is not in order. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Association, we introduce now a member of this Association who is but little known. He has always taken a secondary part in all our exercises and in everything with which he has been connected. Some of us know him, and I want to say that we have discovered a great many peculiarities in the new Sec-

retary which we believe fit him especially for the position to which you have elected him. We want to congratulate the Association on having made such a fortunate selection.

He has been equipped with a long experience which he has been subjected to in a little club known as the Wedgewood Club for his duties, and he is said to be one of the quietest members of his profession. His one strong point, which we would never have found out in any other circumstances, is his ability to make a speech. He has expected this, and now is the opportunity of his life. We have brought him up here to make a record for himself and to make himself known among his confreres. I have the honor of introducing Mr. O. C. Smith, the new Secretary, and I leave him in your hands.

MR. SMITH: I am going to address the ladies first. Dr. Corning seemed to have omitted them. Ladies and Gentlemen: I know that you do not expect much of an address from me. This is the third time I have had this important office to fill. The first time I was Secretary I thought it quite an honor: the next time I wasn't so anxious for it, but this time I do consider it more of an honor that the first time. You say to me by this that my work has been successful, and I thank you for it. I am trying to make my record as a speechmaker, but these fellows won't let me do it. I will endeavor to do my work as well in the future as I have in the past, and better, and I thank you for the honor.

PRESIDENT: The next in order is the installation of the Executive Committee. Mr. Morgan is chairman and Mr. D. R. Millard; Mr. Holland is absent.

MR. CORNING: Mr. President, we have the honor of introducing the three graces. One of them is absent, but he is here in spirit. We trust that you will deal gently with these three graces, and that you will extend to them every courtesy you can, and that they will reciprocate in kind. I don't think it is necessary to say anything more for such handsome men.

MR. MORGAN: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association: I have been sympathized with by the President for having received this position, so I don't know whether to say that I am glad I have been appointed or not, but I wish to say that I will try to give you my best efforts.

MR. MILLARD: I will follow my dear friend Morgan as well as I can. I thank the Association for electing me, and I think I am now in line for promotion.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I do not wish to flatter you, sir, at all upon the address you made today, but as a matter of business I move that the remarks made by the President in accepting his office be printed at once in circular form, to be used by this Association in soliciting membership and activity on the part of committees. I think it should be printed and copies inclosed with his appointment of committees; he could modestly do that. I move that it be printed in such form as would be most useful to the Association during the coming year.

The motion being seconded and the question called for, it was carried and so ordered.

MR. CORNING: Mr. President, I arise, sir, with a resotion of thanks. We have been especially favored this year in having efficient officers, beginning with the President, and extending down the line, and on that account this meeting has been one of the most successful in the history of the Association. We have also been favored this year by Providence in having beautiful weather. We are indebted to the Committee on Entertainment for having done a fine piece of work, and I believe if we were to hunt the United States over we could not find a better chairman of that committee than Mr. Hengst has been. I would like very much as a member of this Association to see him a life member of that committee.

MR. HYNSON: He might degenerate, Mr. President; that is a dangerous experiment.

DR. HANCOCK: I hope you have not learned that from experience.

The question on the resolution of Dr. Corning being called for, the Association extended its thanks to the retiring officers by a rising vote. MR. CORNING: I have another resolution, Mr. President. The success of our meetings have been largely contributed to by the presence of an elixir, sugar-coated pills, and I hope they will always be rounded up and brought to assist us in our meetings. I believe that the ladies, through the influence of that very affable gentleman, the Chairman of the Executive Committee on Entertainment, have made our meeting most enjoyable by their smiles of encouragement, and I move that we thank the ladies by a rising vote for their attendance.

Seconded and carried by a rising vote.

On motion of Mr. Hynson, a rising vote of thanks was tendered the management of the Mt. Holly Inn for courtesies and facilities extended to the Association during its meeting.

MR. SCHULZE: Mr. President, I would like to offer the following preamble and resolutions, which will, of course, be submitted to the Committee on Laws, and go over until next year.

Whereas, we believe the wishes of this Association are best served in the selection of officers by the nomination of candidates from the floor of our annual convention, therefore;

Resolved, That the incoming Committee on Laws is hereby instructed to so amend the second clause of Article IV of the Constitution of this Association so as to read:

All officers of this Association, except the local Secretary, shall be elected annually by ballot. after nominations have been made from the floor of the Association assembled in annual convention, and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The local Secretary shall be appointed by the President after the place of meeting shall have been selected.

Resolved, This amendment be reported for final action early enough at the next annual meeting to be operative at that meeting.

The resolutions were referred as requested.

MR. SCHULZE: I do not wish to take up all the time, but there was mention made some time ago of a pure food and drug bureau, as proposed by the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Medical Association, and it seems to

me from what we heard from Professor Caspari and from what we have learned from the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, that it is a most excellent idea, and that as an Association, we should instruct our delegation that we are heartily in favor of the establishment of such a bureau. Therefore, I move that our Secretary be instructed to furnish the American Pharmaceutical Association this resolution: "Resolved, that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, in annual convention assembled, do heartily approve of the establishment of a pure food and drug bureau as set forth in the annual proceedings of the A. Ph. A. of 1903, and urge upon that Association to take favorable action in this regard."

The motion, upon being seconded and discussed, was with-drawn.

The following resolutions, presented by the N. A. R. D., were adopted by the Association:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas. Our internal revenue laws impose a tax of \$2.06 on each wine gallon of commercial alcohol marketed, thus greatly increasing the cost of that substance and placing a heavy burden on the industries in which it is a necessary raw material; and

Whereas, The reduction of the tax from \$1.10 to 70 cents per proof gallon (\$2.06 to \$1.31 per wine gallon) would greatly benefit the manufacturing industries of the country, and would cheapen the cost of many articles of general consumption; and

Whereas. Such tax reduction would result in practically no loss of revenue to the government since, with a lower tax rate, the use of alcohol for manufacturing purposes would be greatly increased, and the illicit distillation of spirits, from which no revenue is now derived, would be made unprofitable, therefore by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association be it

Resolved, That we heartily favor a reduction of the tax on alcohol to 70 cents per proof gallon, and urge the enactment of legislation for that purpose, and to this end hereby instruct our executive officers to co-operate with the National Association of Retail Druggists and other interested associations.

Whereas, The pharmacists of the United States are overwhelmingly in favor of just and humane laws, and are convinced that the Mann Bill now before Congress, amending the statutes relating to patents upon medicinal articles, is in the interest of the sick and suffering; and

Whereas, The passage of this bill will prevent the granting of patents by the United States Government to citizens of any foreign country which does not grant corresponding patents to Americans and prevent the patenting by anybody of medicinal substances, patents being confined to processes rather than the article manufactured; and

Whereas. We are confident this change in the patent laws would not work injury to any American manufacturer who is entitled to protection, but on the contrary would prove an incentive to still greater achievements in the science of chemistry, rewarding research and discovery which the present laws discourage; therefore by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association be it

Resolved. That all members of the Association are cordially urged to write their respective representatives in Congress, asking them to vote for and actively support the Mann Bill, known as H. R. 13679.

Resolved, That the executive officers of the association are instructed to use their best efforts to secure the passage of the bill mentioned, co-operating with other pharmaceutical bodies to this end.

Whereas. The constructive and defensive work of the National Association of Retail Druggists during the past five years has been of such a character as to inspire confidence in the success of its plans for further improving the financial condition of the retail drug trade, therefore by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association be it

Resolved, That the loyalty of this Association to the National Association of Retail Druggists is hereby reaffirmed.

Resolved, That the Direct Contract and Serial Numbering Plan, authorized by the Cleveland and Washington conventions of the N. A. R. D. and put into operation by the Dr. Miles Medical Company, is hereby commended and endorsed, and that all members of the Association are urged to give the plan their active support, and to give those manufacturers marketing their preparations under this plan preferential consideration.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that all proprietary manufacturers who have not as yet adopted the direct contract plan should make every possible effort to secure to the druggist his rightful profit through the establishment of minimum price schedules and other practical methods, ultimating in the adoption within the ensuing year of a direct contract and serial numbering system that will usher in and maintain full prices.

Resolved, That the incoming officers and committees of the Association are hereby directed to co-operate in every practical way with the officers and committees of the N. A. R. D. and its local branches, in order that all these bodies may work in closest harmony, and to the greatest common advantage.

Resolved, That the individual members of this Association are urged to work vigorously to make the efforts of the N. A. R. D. successful, to the end that the commercial prosperity of the retailers of our State may be advanced and the welfare of the retail druggists of the entire country may be improved.

On motion, the matter of a purchase of a typewriter for the use of the Secretary was referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion, the Association then adjourned to meet the last week in June, 1905.



REPORT OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association convened at Annapolis, February 3, 1904, at the Maryland Hotel.

President W. E. Brown not being able to attend through being confined to his bed by sickness, a telegram was sent him by the Association, expressing our regrets at not having him with us and wishing him a speedy recovery.

Second Vice-President Lapouraille presided.

The President's semi-annual address was read and considered seriatim.

Baltimore, February 2, 1904.

Gentlemen of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

It seems but yesterday since, while listening to the music of the ebb and flow of the tide at Ocean City, we deliberated on matters Pharmaceutical. Yet, while it seems short, it has been full long enough to bring sorrow and distress in many homes and many pleasures to others.

To the pharmacists of the State, and especially of the city of Baltimore, the six months just passed have brought some changes that we think will tend to improve the situation in the retail drug trade. "The Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association," an organization growing out of the N. A. R. D., has been the means of uniting the majority of the pharmacists in an effort to minimize the evil effects of price cutting, and their labors have been attended with great success; and according to last reports they are seeking to do more aggressive work against the pirates in the drug business. We think this body should take some notice of their efforts and at least give its moral support to their commendable work.

In October last the Annual Convention of the N. A. R. D. was held in Washington, which was attended by a number of druggists from Baltimore, and they could not but be impressed with the earnest efforts and zeal of that representative body of pharmacists, and we believe if anything is to be done to relieve the condition of the retail druggists it can only be done by a national association, aided and supported by strong local assemblies. We should suggest that this Association take some steps to affiliate if possible with the national body.

The echoes of the annual convention had hardly died away when we received an invitation to be represented at the convention of The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. We regret that the Committee on Medical Societies failed to attend, as the action of the above mentioned society proves that the experience of our last committee was the result of a misunderstanding, and that in the future better results will be obtained for both Associations.

A few weeks ago the Secretary mailed a circular, in which attention was called to a small number of druggists (proprietors) who were endorsed as having competent help, and in whose stores pure drugs were used, etc. It is a matter of regret that some of the names on the circular were those of our members, as they thereby violate the code of ethics of our Association in trying to discredit a brother pharmacist. We think it unjust, unprofessional and decidedly un-American to force a clerk to join a society that may be distasteful to him, or to compel a proprietor to employ a clerk simply because he belongs to a labor union. Surely our qualifications as pharmacists ought to be passed upon by some higher authority than a walking delegate of the "Hod Carriers' Union," or at the behest of the "Dishwashers Exchange."

We are a firm believer in organization, but when the drug clerks seek to better their condition through any other medium than a body controlled by the members of the pharmaceutical profession, they are making a mistake and lowering the standards of our calling, and they will find that their action will act as a bar to that cordial relation that should exist between employer and employee, especially so in the retail drug business, when their interests are almost identical. We recommend that this Association take some action at this time to put itself on record in the matter.

In the short time that we have been connected with the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association we have been impressed with the necessity of some better method of keeping alive the fraternal spirit and to maintain a lively interest in each other and matters of pharmaceutical importance, and we think there could be no better way than by the medium of a trade journal published under the direction of this Association. It could be the official organ of the officers of this body, but be open to all the branches of pharmaceutical work and interests in the city and State—The Maryland College of Pharmacy. The Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, The Alumni, The Journal Club and many others. The subscription price could be made small, as no doubt enough advertisements could be secured to pay the cost of publication. To bring the subject before you we suggest that a committee of five be appointed to

give the subject careful consideration, and report at the next annual convention. Of course, it would mean a great deal of work for those who would have the matter in charge, but we have the talent if they could be prevailed upon to take the work.

Gentlemen, in concluding this brief address, let us hope that the mission that has brought us together at this time may be successful, and that at our annual meeting we can congratulate each other on the fruitition of our desires. Thanking the officers and members for thier help and advice in the past and trusting in your aid in the future, I subscribe myself.

Yours faithfully,

WM. E. BROWN.

The suggestion of the President to affiliate with the N. A. R. D. was referred to the Board of Trustees with instructions to report for the final action of the Association at the next annual meeting. By regular motion, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of five to consider the advisability of the Association publishing a journal, as suggested, and report at the next annual meeting.

The Executive Committee reported Mt. Holly Inn as the next place of meeting, and June 21 to 24 as the time, which was adopted.

The Committee on Trade Interests submitted a report, as follows:

Semi-Annual Report on Trade Interests.

After six or seven years of "great prosperity," largely the effect of over production, of wild-cat schemes of stock gamblers, out of all proportion to the healthy and honest development of the great resources of this country; last year was one of failures, depression of stocks, labor strikes, and strange to say a great increase in the cost of living. Probably on this account the retail druggists have joined a national organization, which has been sending agents to every city and hamlet, to establish local associations and to pledge every member to abide by the vote of the majority in regard to prices.

The National Association of Retail Druggists has been receiving a number of donations from manufacturers of certain well-advertised proprietary preparations, showing that price-cutting is a bad thing for them also, and that they are "getting into line." The jobbers and manufacturing chemists are also somewhat agitated, so that this year of 1904 promises to be one in which the search-light of organization will

be focussed on a profit-paying drug business, and the cutters will be compelled to obey orders or be very much hampered in "keeping up stock."

One of the difficult problems for the N. A. R. D. to deal with is the "Non Secrets," which affect the manufacturers like a bull in a china shop. The following is from the "N. A. R. D. Notes:"

"Some druggists are like the clown that wore a patched suit; when asked what the thousand of patches on the front meant, replied: 'They are my neighbor's faults;' and what the large one on the back meant, replied: 'I don't know, can't see it.' I know a manufacturer who is spending a great deal of money in advertising a specialty. He confines his sales to the retail drug trade, sells under an agreement similar to the N. A. R. D. plan to maintain full prices, and the following is the co-operation he receives from a few goodly druggists:

"'One druggist said he did not sell it because it belonged to a trust and he had to sell it for twenty-five cents when he could sell the same thing for fifteen cents.'

"Another said: 'Yes, I have it, but here is one of 'my own' that I sell for twenty cents, the other we have to sell for twenty-five cents.' He was a good methodist, an officer of a local Association who could not sell a price protected article because he had a line of specialties he called 'his own' (manufactured by someone else), placed in a conspicuous part of his store that he sold at 'cut rates,' while the full price preparation was out of sight.

"Retail druggists, those of you who desire better financial conditions, but have forgotten the golden rule (say nothing of the application), kindly reflect on the following conservative questions:

"Is this the kind of treatment 'price protected' remedies are going to receive? If you are opposed to the cut-rate evil, why do you cut on preparations you call 'your own?' Do you think the manufacturer is so short-sighted as to turn his market over to you by enforcing a full price when you cut on 'your own,' If you think the proprietor can control the price of his remedies, why do you not set an example by selling 'your own' at full price?

"Do you cut on 'your own?" Then are you not responsible for that particular cut?

"Why do most druggists who try to place a remedy on the market sell to the grocery trade, then ask other proprietors to confine their sales to the retail trade?

"Can you cry robber, rascal, when you offer to the public preparations you call 'our own,' when they are not 'our own'? "If a person was poisoned with a remedy you call 'our own,' would you accept the responsibility, or would you swear that you were only calling it 'our own' and deceiving your customer?"

From a "price-protected" standpoint these questions are worthy of consideration. Such a manufacturer deserves the best of treatment; but what is the attitude of the bunch of grave-snatchers, whose old and well-advertised medicines are said to have saved thousands from an untimely death, whose sale is greatly injured by "non-secrets" to the great injury of the health of would-be patrons? Will these manufactures ever sell under the N. A. R. D. plan to maintain full prices?

Half a century of more has passed since the retail druggist gave these manufacturers the necessary aid and respectibility to make large fortunes, and they and their allies, the newspapers, still think the druggist should give the same respectibility to their quack medicines, but "non-secrets" have come to stay and the manufacturing chemists have also introduced to the public scientific preparations, by first detailing the "family doctor," thus giving them the standing never enjoyed by the "old reliables," which the children cried for, and had "life in every drop."

CHAS. H. WARE, Chairman Committee on Trade Interests.

All other committees reported progress.

The Secretary submitted his semi-annual report, as follows:

Annapolis, February 2, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

GENTLEMEN:—In rendering this, his semi-annual report, your Secretary desires to congratulate the Association upon the excellent selections made in the election of Executive Committee, as also thank that committee for the prompt and efficient work done in enabling your Secretary to have the twenty-first annual proceedings in the hands of the members within sixty days from the time of meeting.

The printing of the twenty-first annual proceedings was done at Hagerstown, Md.. by the Hagerstown Printing and Bookbinding Co., at a cost of \$188, this being the lowest of four bids received. The thanks of this Association are due the following firms for aiding in the distribution of the proceedings, thereby saving the Association about \$10 in postage: Muth Bros. & Co., Calvert Drug Co. and Stanly, Brown Drug Co.

The attention of the Association is called to resolutions herewith submitted at the request of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, similar resolutions having been passed by that body as well as other sister associations at their request.

Your Secretary advises the purchase of a book of registration to be conveniently placed at the annual meetings of the Association in the charge of either the Committee on Entertainment or the Executive Committee, so as to obtain a complete list of those in attendance and preserve the same from year to year under one cover. Late in November we were informed that your Executive Committee had decided upon Mt. Holly Inn, as the place of our next annual meeting, and upon June 21 to 24, 1904, as the time, we promptly notified the drug journals of the fact and hope every one will endeavor to make this the best meeting in the history of the Association.

Thanking you for the honor reposed in me, I remain

Yours to command,

Louis Schulze, Secretary.

By regular motion, the Entertainment Committee was instructed to provide for an excursion to Mt. Vernon on the last day of our annual meeting.

The amendments to the Pharmacy Law, as also the draft of the bill for the sale of narcotics, as submitted by the Legislative Committee, were adopted.

February, 1904.

Report of the Legislative Committee.

We have had numerous meetings at the College of Pharmacy, and at the offices of Sharp & Dohme, and have carefully considered and reconsidered all the phases of the legislative situation for amending the pharmacy law. The result of our numerous deliberations and discussions is that our law is a good one and will stand. We hence recommend not making any extensive amendments, and have limited our amendments to:

- (1) Requiring certificates to be conspicuously posted in the place of business where engaged; and
- (2) For preventing any one displaying such certificates unless there employed continuously, with penalty for violation;
- (3) For providing that salaries of members of the board be paid out of the State treasury, since they may not receive any pay in case there is little or no income:

- (4) The repetition of physicians being allowed to compound prescriptions is eliminated;
 - (5) The drugs that country merchants may sell are defined.
- (6) The exemption of Talbot County is repealed, and requirements for the same included.

A copy of the proposed amendments will be found in annual proceedings on pp. ——.

An Anti-narcotic Law to control the sale of cocaine and morphine and their preparations has been drafted and will be presented to the legislature. This is intended solely to control the cocaine and morphine habits which are growing so rapidly in this State as in other States. A public meeting will be held in Baltimore at the Y. M. C. A. building on Thursday, February 4, at 8 p. m., to bring the matter before the public of the city.

The present poison law is to be repealed by our anti-narcotic law, because it has been found to be a failure and does not accomplish anything. Please see that your delegates are instructed in due time to vote for the anti-narcotic law and the pharmacy amendments.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. L. DOHME, Chairman.

Committee.

- 1. Be it resolved by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association in semi-annual meeting assembled, That whereas the extensive medical use of patented synthetic chemicals may require their recognition by the United States Pharmacopæia, we would urge that all trade-marked names be entirely excluded from our national standard. We strongly recommend that the introduction of all such products be under their true chemical, wherever practicable, and where this is not advisable that names be coined for the official titles.
- 2. Whereas, The existing patents on medical chemical products have enabled the foreign manufacturers to adopt a system of unfair discrimination against the medical and pharmaceutical professions of the United States, the prices charged here being three to four hundred per cent. higher than those paid by Canadian and other foreign consumers, thus unnecessarily enhancing the cost of medical treatment to the suffering and needy; and

Whereas, The issuance of product patents on medicines is fundamentally wrong, be it

Resolved, That the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association petition Congress to modify the patent laws in such a manner as to exclude and prohibit all products patents on medicinal substances.

Resolved, That the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association co-operate in every way possible with the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists and other organizations in demanding Congressional action on this subject.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Senators and Congressional Representatives from Maryland.

Those in attendance at the semi-annual meeting were J. T. Mason, Hancock, Md.; J. Thos. Holland and E. M. Forman, Centreville, Md.; Henry Howard, Brookville; Mercer Brown, Wye Mills; J. N. Gilbert, C. B. Henkel, Annapolis; J. F. Hancock, H. P. Hynson, J. E. Hengst, Alfred Lapouraille, J. G. Beck, J. Webb Foster, D. R. Millard and Louis Schulze, Baltimore.



SOCIAL FEATURES.

The Social Feature Committee opened their entertainments by a banquet held in the spacious dining room of Mt. Holly Inn on Tuesday evening. The table was set for eighty-seven plates. Many of those attended were the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the members of the Association. The banquet was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Rupp, after which the chairman made a few remarks of welcome. At the close of the spread the chairman, wishing to share the honor of the occasion with another member of the committee, called on Mr. J. Emory Bond to act as toastmaster. Mr. Bond proved to be the right man in the right place. Those that responded to the toasts were: Rev. Dr. Rupp, Mr. John B. Thomas, Mr. H. P. Hynson, Mr. Wm. E. Brown, Mr. R. S. McKinney, Mr. Chas. Dohme and Mr. Sheldon.

The bowling and pool contests took place on Wednesday evening and proved quite a success and pleasure. many ladies present. The prizes, which were costly and handsome, were awarded as follows: First prize in bowling for the ladies, a cut-glass bowl to Mrs. Chas A. Morgan; second prize, a set of bread and butter plates, to Mrs. J. Emory Bond; first prize for the gentlemen, an umbrella, to Mr. W. H. Leffler; second prize, a tobacco pouch, to Mr. Benj. W. Woolford; first prize in pool for the ladies, a large plate, to Mrs. Wm. E. Brown; second prize, a cut-glass olive dish, to Miss Lillie Hancock; first prize for the gentlemen, a stein, to Mr. H. W. Allen; second prize, a set of military brushes, to Mr. John G. Beck. About eighty went to Love Point on Thursday afternoon; supper served at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard. Mr. J. W. Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morgan. Mr. Chas. H. Ware. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Leffler. Mr. J. F. Hancock. Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Millard. Mr. Hancock. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hynson. Mr. O. C. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dohme. Mr. E. Bacon. Mr. and Mrs. A. Lapourelle. Mr. G. A. Sohl. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Knight. Mr. J. Edwin Hengst.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schulze.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Muth.

Mr. C. S. Ellicott.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. DeReeves. Dr. and Mrs. A. Weilepp.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown,

Dr. and Mrs. H. Wallen.

Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Woolford.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Emory Bond. Dr. and Mrs. J. Harry Farrow.

Dr. and Mrs. Weisel.

Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Henry.

Dr. and Mrs. Westcott.

Miss Lillie Hancock.

Miss Mamie Hancock.

Miss Clara Stehe.

Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Sohl.

Miss Sohl.

Rev. Dr. Rupp. Mr. A. E. Thompson.

Mr. John C. Muth.

Mr. J. B. Thomas.

Mr. Volkmer.

Mr. John F. Frames.

F. Naylor.

Mr. W. D. Campbell.

Mr. M. Brown.

Mr. Robt. S. McKenney.

Mr. J. E. Henry.

Mr. W. C. Carson.

Mr. J. K. Uhlig.

Mr. W. L. Pierce.

Mr. W. R. Landis.

Mr. A. M. Hance.

Mr. W. J. Evans.

Mr. Fantz.

Dr. Schuzler.

Mr. Beck.

Mr. F. E. Sheldon.

Mr. August Schroeder.

Mr. E. Schroeder.



CONSTITUTION AND BY=LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, To promote progress, and to guard the well-being of our profession within the State, demands that Pharmacists be thoroughly organized, and

Whereas, The business relations existing between Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists are, and ought to be, of the most intimate and confidential character, and

Whereas, There exists great necessity for the enactment of just, yet stringent laws, in the interest of the public, to guard against the adulteration of food and medicines, and to confine the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines to those who are thoroughly competent.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent association and adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as The Maryland Phar-MACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association is to bring together the reputable Pharmacists, Chemists and Druggists of the State, that

they may, by thorough organization and united effort, advance the science of Pharmacy, promote scientific research, and in the interest of the public, strive to have enacted just, yet stringent laws, to prevent the adulteration of food and medicines, and to confine the compounding and sale of medicines to regularly educated pharmacists.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members, and shall hold meetings annually.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three members.

All officers of this Association, except the Local Secretary, shall be elected annually by ballot, and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Local Secretary shall be appointed by the President after the place of meeting shall have been selected.

ARTICLE V.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution must be submitted in writing, and after being read shall be referred to the Committee on Laws, and lie over until the next annual meeting of the Association, when, upon receiving an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present, shall become part of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The President shall preside over all meetings of this Association; he shall announce all business, receive and submit all proper motions to the consideration of the Association. Upon calling the yeas and nays, and in cases of equal division he shall vote; upon all other occasions he may not vote. He shall decide all questions of order, subject, however, to an appeal. He shall appoint all committees, unless their appointment is otherwise ordered by the Association. He shall present at each annual meeting of the Association an address, upon any subject he may select, and shall make such suggestions as may seem to him suitable to promote the interests and better carry out the objects for which this Association has been organized. He shall sign all certificates of membership, countersign all orders upon the Treasurer, and authenticate the proceedings by his signature. He shall, upon the written request of ten members, call special meetings of the Association, provided such a call be approved by a majority of the officers of this Association.

ARTICLE II.

In the absence of the President, or his inability to act, his duties shall devolve upon the Vice-Presidents in their order of rank.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall make and keep correct minutes of the proceedings and conduct all the correspondence of the Association. He shall carefully preserve on file all reports, essays and papers of every description, and it shall be his duty, under direction of the Board of Trustees, to edit, publish and distribute the Proceedings of the Association.

The Secretary shall be paid an annual salary of fifty dollars. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place of meeting and have charge of arrangements for Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall collect and safely hold all dues and other funds belonging to the Association, to the order of the Board of Trustees. He shall report to the Executive Committee before each annual meeting the names of all members who have failed to pay their dues. He shall at each annual meeting render a statement of his accounts to the Executive Committee for audit, and report a copy of same to the Association.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be ex officio a member, shall have charge of the roll; shall investigate the claims of all candidates for membership, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VI.

This Association shall hold its meetings annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee may name. Special meetings shall be called upon the written application of ten members, directed to the President; said written application before being acted on must be submitted to the Board of Trustees, and receive the approval of a majority of said Board of Trustees, and at least twenty-five days' notice be given of the time, place and object of meeting in special session. A semi-annual meeting may be held at such place as the President may designate, which the officers and chairmen of committees shall attend.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Trustees for the transaction of any business that may be intrusted to it.

All applications for membership must be handed to the Executive Committee for investigation, and by them reported to the Association. Election of members shall be by ballot. Five black balls shall defeat an election.

Applications for membership *ad interim* may be acted upon by the Executive Committee, and if they receive an unanimous vote shall be declared members of the Association.

Every applicant for membership, after receiving the requisite number of ballots for his election, shall, upon payment of one dollar as his initiation fee and two dollars as his annual dues for the first year, and upon signing the Constitution, become a member of this Association.

The initiation fee is one dollar; the annual dues two dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Pharmacist, Chemist, Wholesale or Manufacturing Druggist of good moral and professional standing is eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IX.

The fiscal year of this Association shall begin July 1 and end June 30. Annual dues are payable in advance for the current fiscal year.

Members elected within three months of the close of the fiscal year will not pay dues until the beginning of the fiscal year following.

Any member three years in arrears for his annual dues shall, after due notification from the Treasurer, lose his rights as a member.

Any person who has once been a member of the Association desiring to renew his membership may do so by paying the current dues.

ARTICLE X.

Any person may be expelled for cause by a three-fourths vote of all the members present at any meeting of the Association; provided, however, that due notice be served upon the offending member before action be had in his case, and he have an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XI.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer at one time twenty dollars shall be declared a life member, and be forever after exempt from the payment of annual dues, and be entitled to a certificate of membership as a life member.

ARTICLE XII.

A certificate of membership will be issued to any member upon the payment of one dollar.

ARTICLE VIII.

All certificates of membership and life membership shall be signed by the President and Secretary.

ARTICLE XIV.

Pharmacists, physicians, chemists and other scientific men of merit, may be elected honorary members of this Association, and thus become entitled to all privileges thereof, excepting the right to vote.

ARTICLE XV.

The following order of business shall be observed:

FIRST.—Reading the minutes of the last session.

SECOND.—President's address.

THIRD.—Applications for membership.

FOURTH.—Reports of committees.

FIFTH.—Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE XVI.

The member of the State Board of Pharmacy of Maryland to be appointed annually, according to the Pharmacy Law, by the the Governor, shall be selected by the Board of Trustees of this Association on or before April 1 of each year by sending to the Governor three names of members of this Association from the section of the State of which the retiring member is a resident.

ARTICLE XVII.

The following Standing Committees shall be appointed annually:

A Committee on Adulterations, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to report annually upon adulterations in drugs, chemicals and all other preparations handled by pharmacists.

A Committee on Trade Interests, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to carefully consider and report upon such matters of trade interest to pharmacists as may to them appear of interest and value.

A Committee on Legislation, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be, with approval of the Board of Trustees, to submit to the next Legislature of this State the draft of such laws as may seem necessary to protect the public from danger and loss

resulting from the adulteration of food and medicines, and from the danger resulting from permitting incompetent persons compounding and dispensing medicines. They also shall be empowered to bring before both State and National bodies all needed legislation pertaining to Pharmacy.

A Committee on Pharmacy, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to report at each annual meeting on pharmaceutical advancement during the year, and generally upon all kindred scientific progress, and to propound such scientific and practical questions for investigation and reply as may seem to them proper, and prescription difficulties for discussion.

A Committee on Laws, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon proposed amendments and alterations of the Constitution and By-Laws. And all such amendments and alterations shall be referred to this committee before being acted upon by the Association.

A Committee on Membership, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to induce eligible persons residing in the State of Maryland to become members of the Association, and to suggest means of the Association whereby the membership may be increased.

A Committee on Deceased Members, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to discover and report upon the deaths of members that may occur during the year, and to present fitting memorials for publication.

A Committee on Medical Societies, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to confer with Medical Societies on behalf of this Association, and present such papers as may be deemed desirable for the advancement of more cordial mutual relations between the physicians and pharmacists.

A Committee on Ethics, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to consider and formulate such matters bearing on the ethics of the profession as may by them be deemed desirable.

A Committee on Entertainments. The President shall appoint annually five members, who shall have charge of the entertainment features for the annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All propositions to amend or alter these By-Laws must be submitted in writing and referred to the Committee on Laws at one session, and may be acted on at the next or at any succeeding session, and the proposition determined by a majority vote.

AN ACT, To Repeal Sections 6, 13, 14A, 15½ and 16 of Chapter 179, Laws of 1902, Regulating the Practice of Pharmacy in the State of Maryland; to Re-Enact Sections 6, 13 and 16, with Amendments, and to Add Thereto Sections 13A, 18 and 19.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that Sections 6, 13, 14A, 15½ and 16 of Chapter 179, Laws of 1902, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that Sections 6, 13 and 16 be re-enacted with amendments, and that Sections 13A, 18 and 19 be added thereto, to read as follows:—

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the salaries of said Board shall be \$50.00 per annum to each member, and all legitimate expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties. The Secretary of said Board shall receive an additional salary to be fixed by the Board, not to exceed Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) per annum, all of which shall be paid out of the State Treasury, after receiving proper vouchers therefor. The Secretary shall pay to the Treasurer at each meeting, or whenever the Board shall direct, such funds of the Board as may be in his possession, and take the Treasurer's receipt therefor. In its annual report to the Governor, the Board shall render an account of all the moneys received and expenses incurred pursuant to this Act, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall give such bond as the Board shall from time to time direct.

Section 13. And be it enacted, That every person receiving a pharmacist's or assistant pharmacist's certificate, shall at all times keep the same conspicuously posted in his place of business; failure to comply with the provisions of this Section shall subject the offender to a penalty of ten dollars for each calendar week that such offender shall fail or neglect to comply herewith; provided, that the certificate of a relief clerk may be posted in any one of the pharmacies in which he may be employed.

Section 13A. And be it enacted, That any person registered under this Act, who allows his certificate to be displayed in a pharmacy where he is not regularly and continuously employed, shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each calendar week that he fails or neglects to remove such certificate therefrom.

Section 16. And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent general merchants of the counties of the State, or of the City of Baltimore, from selling at retail non-poisonous domestic medicines, patent or proprietary preparations, or poisonous sub-

stances, which are sold exclusively for use in the arts or as insecticides, when such substances are sold in unbroken packages, bearing a label having plainly written thereon the name of the contents, the word "Poison" and the names of at least two readily obtainable antidotes. Provided, that Paris Green and London Purple may be sold as insecticides in any quantities and in broken packages, if the latter contain a "Poison" label containing the names of two readily obtainable antidotes,

Section 18. And be it further enacted, That any person who at the passage of this Act is actively engaged in the retail drug business, either as drug clerk or owner, in Talbot County, and who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall, on or before the first day of July next following the passage of this Act, forward to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy an affidavit to that effect, together with a fee of one dollar, shall be entitled to registration as a pharmacist, and to a certificate of such registration.

Section 19. And be it further enacted, That any person, who, at the passage of this Act, is actively engaged in the retail drug business, either as clerk or owner, in Talbot County, and who has attained the age of eighteen years, and who shall, on or before the first day of July next following the passage of this Act, forward to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy an affidavit to that effect, together with a fee of fifty cents, shall be entitled to registration as assistant pharmacist, and a certificate of such registration.

SECTIONS TO BE REPEALED.

Section 14A. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall prevent regularly licensed physicians of the State of Maryland from selling and compounding drugs and medicines as a pharmacist.

Section $15\frac{1}{2}$. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to Talbot County.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

All those marked * were present at twenty-second annual meeting.

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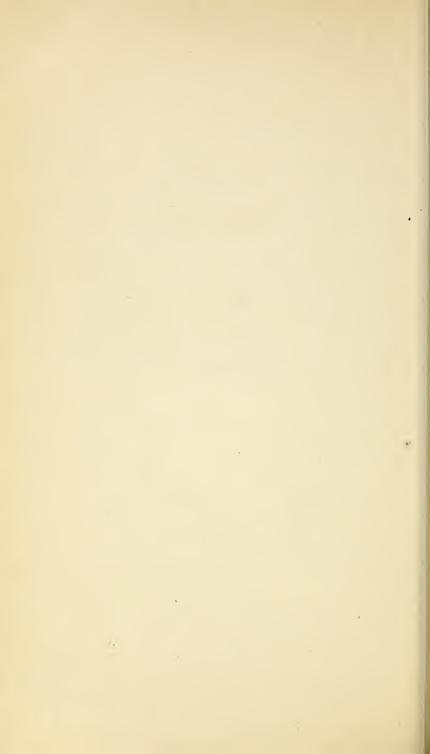
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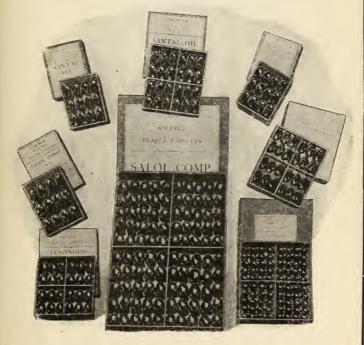
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